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ABSTRACT

This report describes the involvement of the Community Relations Service (CRS), Department of Justice, in the desegregation of public schools, as called upon by the Administration to provide assistance toward helping school districts and communities resolve problems that would arise during the period of transition from dual to unitary systems. The specific objectives of the project were: to engage in those activities that would promote the easing of community tensions and avoid the violence arising from desegregation; to promote and assist in the establishment of programs and activities designed to deal constructively with problems incidental to desegregation; and, to function in liaison capacity between the community, the civil rights agencies of the government, and Attorneys' Offices. The project covered the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Texas; numerous contacts were made with students, teachers, parents, school officers, community groups, city officials, and concerned others. Activities and accomplishments encompassed assistance to schools, assistance to communities, crisis response activities, media activities, and monitoring activities. Illustrations and experiences in the various States covered by CRS are provided. Appendixes list counties and school districts involved in the program, persons and groups contacted, assistance to schools and communities, and crisis response activities. (RJ)

ED 065654

ACTIVITIES RELATING TO THE DESEGREGATION OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS

AUGUST 15, 1970 · FEBRUARY 15, 1971

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,
EDUCATION & WELFARE
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PART I

Background

The Supreme Court's ruling in May 1954 (Brown vs. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas) that separate school systems established by law were unconstitutional confronted the Federal Government forthrightly with the ubiquitous issue of segregated schools. Efforts to eliminate dual school systems during the next 10 years were complicated and impeded by the long-standing hostilities, fears, and apprehensions of a recalcitrant white community. Progress was slow, and successes were realized mainly through the courts.

The Civil Rights Act of 1964 provided the first civil rights law dealing with school desegregation. The Federal Government acquired authority to sue school districts for noncompliance, to provide technical assistance in developing desegregation plans, and to withhold Federal funds to achieve compliance with desegregation guidelines. The latter proved to be a powerful and widely used desegregation tool.

In 1954, 17 southern and border States and the District of Columbia required racially segregated schools by law. Arizona, Indiana, Kansas, New Mexico, New York, and Wyoming had laws specifically permitting such segregation. Segregated schools also had been maintained in New Jersey, Illinois, and Ohio.

A report released by the Southern Education Reporting Service showed that more black children attended southern segregated schools in 1966 than in 1954. At the beginning of the 1968-1969 school year, the first nationwide figures on school desegregation indicated that three out of every four black students still attended majority black schools.

While early pressure for compliance was concentrated in the South, efforts in more recent years have been geared to investigating conditions outside the South where racial isolation stems from segregated housing patterns—such as in New York City where 80 percent of the black students attend majority black schools, and in Chicago where 97 percent attend majority black schools.

In July 1969, the Administration announced a shift from fund cutoffs, as a means of bringing school districts into compliance, to litigation against noncomplying districts. The shift, it was reasoned, would minimize the need to terminate funds which had proved, in many cases, to be an action that disproportionately penalized poor and black students. During 1969, the U.S. Department of Justice initiated 43 lawsuits against recalcitrant school districts and joined in more than a dozen others brought by private individuals. In 1968, 41 lawsuits were initiated.

Responding to the October 1969 Supreme Court ruling that schools must desegregate "at once," the Administration pledged a continued move against school segregation required by law —or established by official actions, and for massive efforts to effect full compliance by the fall semester of 1970.

In May 1970, President Nixon sent the Emergency School Aid Act of 1970 (H.R. 19446, S. 3883) to Congress requesting $1.5 billion for Fiscal Years 1971 and 1972 to help desegregate

school districts in the North and South. Approximately 1,400 school districts, the majority of them in the South, would be affected. The bill is also aimed at providing aid to de facto segregated schools and large school districts in which minority students comprise over half the enrollment. To date, this bill has not been enacted by Congress. In anticipation of this proposed aid for affected areas, $71.4 million in emergency grants to aid desegregating districts were distributed in 1970 through the Office of Education's Emergency School Assistance Program (ESAP).

CRS Involvement in the Desegregation Effort

CRS was created by Title X of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 to provide assistance to communities and persons in resolving disputes, disagreements, or difficulties relating to discriminatory practices based on race, color, or national origin.

In accordance with this mandate, the agency has provided assistance to communities in such areas as education, administration of justice, economic development, housing and planning, and communications. In many instances, minority community groups have sought CRS assistance. In other instances, requests have come from mayors, police chiefs, school superintendents, chambers of commerce, business leaders, newspaper publishers, radio and television station managers, and other community leaders. In crisis situations, the agency mediates racial disputes in communities.

Because it is not an enforcement agency and does not engage in litigation, CRS has been able to play a unique role in local communities. The Service identifies resources, provides information and technical assistance, and coordinates the activities of groups or individuals seeking to eliminate the causes of racial discrimination and to bring about meaningful race relations.

CRS activities during the sixties focused on its response to crisis situations in communities. More recently, efforts have been geared toward developing long- and short-range programmatic responses in dealing with the inequities and injustices which prohibit members of the minority community from total participation in the various aspects of American life.

Programmatic involvement in the desegregation of schools includes consideration of the following objectives:

- To provide the strategic dissemination of factual information about desegregation, related to the local, regional, and national activities and concerns.
- To assist in the formation of coalitions among groups and individuals interested in promoting compliance with desegregation laws—by helping in formulating plans and strategies for implementing compliance.
- Where possible, to demonstrate ways in which desegregation of educational facilities and programs can be beneficial to *all* students.
- To utilize the expertise of the CRS Communications Section in interpreting through the media the value of positive desegregation efforts.
- To find ways of influencing community leaders to support desegregation efforts and to comply positively with the law.
- To interpret the legal rights of minority groups in desegregation decisions and to support their efforts to secure these rights.

Because of the successful history of CRS in ameliorating racial tensions and disputes and its programmatic involvement in desegregation, the Administration called upon the agency to provide assistance toward helping school districts and communities resolve problems that would arise during the period of transition from dual to unitary systems. The following objectives established the agency's function in this project:

- To engage in those activities that would promote the easing of community tensions

and avoid the violence arising from desegregation.

- To promote and assist in the establishment of programs and activities designed to deal constructively with problems incidental to desegregation, thus enhancing the chances for a peaceful and orderly desegregation process.
- To function in a liaison capacity between the community and the Civil Rights Division (CRD) of the U.S. Department of Justice, the Office of Civil Rights of the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (HEW), and U.S. Attorneys' Offices.

Program Operation

During the late spring and summer of 1970, CRS began making administrative preparation in support of the Administration's efforts to comply with the U.S. Supreme Court's "desegregate at once" ruling.

CRS began by identifying influential southern blacks and whites for consideration of appointment to State Advisory Committees established by the Vice President's Cabinet Committee on Education. Contacts were initiated with the CRD, the Office of Civil Rights of HEW, and U.S. Attorneys' Offices in five major cities to establish procedures for cooperative working arrangements.

Ten CRS field representatives were assigned to function as team captains in the nine States included in the program. In addition, 37 temporary field representatives were hired to provide professional assistance to the project. Four administrative and clerical support persons were also hired, on a temporary basis, to work out of the Southeast Regional Office in Atlanta. The project is administered by the Regional Director of the Southeast Region, with coordination at the Washington level.

SCOPE OF PROJECT

Area Covered

The project began in mid-August 1970, just prior to the opening of school. Since that time, CRS has engaged in activities in the following jurisdictions:

State	*Number of Counties* [1]	*Number of School Districts* [2]
Alabama	20	21
Arkansas	26	68
Florida	43	43
Georgia	94	105
Louisiana	64 [3]	66
Mississippi	60	67
North Carolina	38	48
South Carolina	39	31
Texas	25	43
Total	409	492

Contacts

CRS has made numerous contacts with students, teachers, parents, school officials, community groups, city officials, and others concerned with the problems of desegregation. Below is a general breakdown on contacts made in all nine States from August 15, 1970, to February 15, 1971.[4]

Persons and Groups	*Total Number Contacted*
City Officials	903
County Officials	307
State Officials	193
Federal Officials	293

[1] See Appendix A for listing of counties.

[2] See Appendix B for listing of school districts.

[3] Parishes.

[4] See Appendix C for detailed breakdown of contacts according to title or occupation and ethnic group.

Persons and Groups	*Total Number Contacted*
Media Personnel	81
Local Education Personnel	1,987
College Personnel	192
Students	2,984
Majority Groups (includes parents groups)	166
Minority Groups (includes parents groups)	302
Minority/Majority Coalitions	91
Civil Rights Organizations	78
TOTAL	7,577

PART II

Activities and Accomplishments

CRS rendered, and engaged in, the following services and activities from August 15, 1970, to February 15, 1971:

Assistance to Schools [5]

1. Assisting in the establishment of rumor control centers within schools involving black and white parents working together to squelch rumors and interracial conflict.

State	Ala.	Ark.	Fla.	Ga.	La.	Miss.	N.C.	S.C.	Tex.	Total
No.	3	0	2	2	2	0	0	5	3	17

2. Interpreting and communicating discontent and other racially oriented problems to school officials, including administrators and school board members.

State	Ala.	Ark.	Fla.	Ga.	La.	Miss.	N.C.	S.C.	Tex.	Total
No.	3	10	46	117	61	5	23	16	6	287

3. Promoting and helping to establish student biracial committees within schools to act in advisory capacities with school administrators on problems incidental to desegregation.

State	Ala.	Ark.	Fla.	Ga.	La.	Miss.	N.C.	S.C.	Tex.	Total
No.	4	8	10	28	10	0	5	5	5	75

4. Functioning as intermediaries between black communities and school officials in settling racial disputes and resolving student grievances regarding school discriminatory practices.

State	Ala.	Ark.	Fla.	Ga.	La.	Miss.	N.C.	S.C.	Tex.	Total
No.	4	12	18	52	25	5	21	18	11	166

5. Assisting school administrators in developing within schools structured mechanisms to deal with student grievances on a continuous basis.

State	Ala.	Ark.	Fla.	Ga.	La.	Miss.	N.C.	S.C.	Tex.	Total
No.	5	10	7	14	25	0	5	0	7	73

6. Advising school administrators on formulas and techniques to provide for proportional representation of black students in student government and extracurricular activities.

State	Ala.	Ark.	Fla.	Ga.	La.	Miss.	N.C.	S.C.	Tex.	Total
No.	3	10	22	15	30	0	6	18	7	111

7. Encouraging school administrators to eliminate symbols and traditions which contribute to interracial friction such as the rebel flag, the rebel yell, and the song "Dixie."

State	Ala.	Ark.	Fla.	Ga.	La.	Miss.	N.C.	S.C.	Tex.	Total
No.	2	8	17	4	9	1	2	3	3	49

8. Assisting school officials in establishing in-service training sessions to prepare teachers for assignment in integrated classrooms. Providing liaison between high schools and outside resources which could provide trainers.

State	Ala.	Ark.	Fla.	Ga.	La.	Miss.	N.C.	S.C.	Tex.	Total
No.	5	0	2	0	1	0	3	0	2	13

[5] See Appendix D for listing of cities, counties, or school districts where these services were rendered.

9. Assisting teachers in the resolution of grievances associated with demotions, firings, displacements, and alleged harassments incidental to the desegregation process.

State	Ala.	Ark.	Fla.	Ga.	La.	Miss.	N.C.	S.C.	Tex.	Total
No.	5	2	7	12	10	5	0	6	2	49

10. Providing technical assistance to high schools in establishing curriculums dealing with race and human relations training.

State	Ala.	Ark.	Fla.	Ga.	La.	Miss.	N.C.	S.C.	Tex.	Total
No.	1	0	4	2	2	0	1	0	0	10

11. Assisting school administrators and community groups in the writing of proposals to secure Federal emergency desegregation funds and suggesting ways the funds could be utilized to ameliorate problems incidental to desegregation.

State	Ala.	Ark.	Fla.	Ga.	La.	Miss.	N.C.	S.C.	Tex.	Total
No.	3	3	5	11	6	2	3	4	0	37

12. Assisting school officials in designing alternate desegregation plans that would be acceptable to both the black and white communities.

State	Ala.	Ark.	Fla.	Ga.	La.	Miss.	N.C.	S.C.	Tex.	Total
No.	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	5

13. Persuading school administrators to hire community people for school security guard positions.

State	Ala.	Ark.	Fla.	Ga.	La.	Miss.	N.C.	S.C.	Tex.	Total
No.	0	0	2	4	3	0	0	0	0	9

14. Attending meetings with minority students, teachers, and parents to encourage them to remain in school and/or end boycotts, obey court orders, avoid violence, and, in general, to support the desegregation process and to work through school, city, and court officials in obtaining redress for their grievances.

State	Ala.	Ark.	Fla.	Ga.	La.	Miss.	N.C.	S.C.	Tex.	Total
No.	12	22	51	65	61	7	13	19	18	268

15. Negotiating with and encouraging school superintendents and other school officials to apply fair and equal treatment to black students in school disciplinary matters.

State	Ala.	Ark.	Fla.	Ga.	La.	Miss.	N.C.	S.C.	Tex.	Total
No.	4	22	20	41	64	5	14	6	18	194

16. Initiating and leading negotiations with local school boards for the reinstatement of large groups of black students expelled for participating in student boycotts or demonstrations protesting inequities and discriminatory practices.

State	Ala.	Ark.	Fla.	Ga.	La.	Miss.	N.C.	S.C.	Tex.	Total
No.	3	6	16	11	14	0	6	5	1	62

17. Assisting school boards and administrators to develop transportation plans and policies to eliminate dual busing, overcrowding, and segregated seating arrangements.

State	Ala.	Ark.	Fla.	Ga.	La.	Miss.	N.C.	S.C.	Tex.	Total
No.	0	0	4	9	18	0	0	1	1	33

Assistance to Communities [6]

1. Encouraging and assisting black parent groups to work through existing school structures such as the Parent-Teacher Association (PTA) or biracial committees in dealing with discriminatory practices of teachers and school administrators against black students.

State	Ala.	Ark.	Fla.	Ga.	La.	Miss.	N.C.	S.C.	Tex.	Total
No.	20	11	20	23	61	5	4	3	6	153

2. Providing assistance to white parent groups interested in advancing smooth desegregation of schools and avoiding violence. CRS suggested priorities, strategies, alternatives, and programs in which these groups could engage for dealing constructively with interracial conflict and problems incidental to desegregation.

State	Ala.	Ark.	Fla.	Ga.	La.	Miss.	N.C.	S.C.	Tex.	Total
No.	3	3	10	12	8	3	1	0	0	40

3. Participating in meetings with white parents and community groups formed to thwart, frustrate, or obstruct desegregation efforts at local, State and regional levels. CRS encouraged the groups to abide by court orders, end boycotts, and avoid confrontations which could lead to violence. In numerous situations, CRS clarified the issues and grievances important to the black community and inter-

[6] See Appendix E for listing of cities, counties, or school districts where these services were rendered.

preted the needs and feelings of the black community and students.

State	Ala.	Ark.	Fla.	Ga.	La.	Miss.	N.C.	S.C.	Tex.	Total
No.	2	0	8	9	8	1	2	0	0	30

4. Encouraging community and school groups to press for the total exoneration of black students who had been arrested and jailed on minor violations for participating in demonstrations surrounding school desegregation. At the same time advised against further demonstrations and boycotts that might lead to violence.

State	Ala.	Ark.	Fla.	Ga.	La.	Miss.	N.C.	S.C.	Tex.	Total
No.	9	5	17	28	13	1	3	5	0	81

5. Assisting in the strengthening of leadership within the minority community to give its articulate spokesmen an opportunity to voice their grievances and concerns to local officials. The de-escalation of tensions, frustrations, and potential violent confrontations between the black and white communities in many cities undergoing desegregation was attributed, in part, to CRS assistance through this community activity.

State	Ala.	Ark.	Fla.	Ga.	La.	Miss.	N.C.	S.C.	Tex.	Total
No.	4	8	40	37	64	18	13	1	7	192

6. Providing technical assistance to the efforts of black and white citizen groups to establish adult biracial committees to serve in advisory capacities to school boards and administrators. CRS explained and interpreted functions of the biracial committees in accordance with guidelines established by HEW, or in some cases, court orders. Efforts were geared toward meaningfully involving the black community in the handling of emergency desegregation funds.

State	Ala.	Ark.	Fla.	Ga.	La.	Miss.	N.C.	S.C.	Tex.	Total
No.	19	0	31	63	43	1	0	2	1	160

7. Assisting in the reactivation of dormant and the creation of biracial committees or human relations groups who were successful in working out racial conflicts and difficulties. Through CRS efforts many such groups were revitalized to deal with the conflicts brought about by desegregation during the fall semester.

State	Ala.	Ark.	Fla.	Ga.	La.	Miss.	N.C.	S.C.	Tex.	Total
No.	2	0	6	8	3	0	1	0	0	20

8. Providing technical assistance to minority community groups in developing positive relationships with the mass media.

State	Ala.	Ark.	Fla.	Ga.	La.	Miss.	N.C.	S.C.	Tex.	Total
No.	4	9	12	17	6	0	0	0	1	49

9. Encouraging protest groups to practice nonviolence when presenting grievances to city and school officials.

State	Ala.	Ark.	Fla.	Ga.	La.	Miss.	N.C.	S.C.	Tex.	Total
No.	2	23	42	37	63	2	1	19	18	208

10. Providing technical assistance to police departments in establishing police-community relations units.

State	Ala.	Ark.	Fla.	Ga.	La.	Miss.	N.C.	S.C.	Tex.	Total
No.	4	0	3	1	7	0	0	1	0	16

11. Encouraging law enforcement agencies to recruit and hire minority police officers.

State	Ala.	Ark.	Fla.	Ga.	La.	Miss.	N.C.	S.C.	Tex.	Total
No.	1	0	7	5	8	0	1	0	0	22

Crisis Response Activities [7]

1. Functioning as an intermediary between militant minority groups and city, school, and police officials.

State	Ala.	Ark.	Fla.	Ga.	La.	Miss.	N.C.	S.C.	Tex.	Total
No.	2	0	19	27	2	0	19	1	1	71

2. Assisting law enforcement agencies by suggesting strategies and police procedures that would ease tensions within the community.

State	Ala.	Ark.	Fla.	Ga.	La.	Miss.	N.C.	S.C.	Tex.	Total
No.	3	3	8	28	10	2	12	4	2	72

3. Arranging meetings between influential white and black community leaders, elected city and county officials, and school administrators to deal with crisis situations and to plan long-range solutions of community problems.

State	Ala.	Ark.	Fla.	Ga.	La.	Miss.	N.C.	S.C.	Tex.	Total
No.	0	4	16	27	64	0	9	5	4	129

[7] See Appendix F for listing of cities, counties, or school districts where these services were rendered.

4. Monitoring parades, marches, and other protest demonstrations.

State	Ala.	Ark.	Fla.	Ga.	La.	Miss.	N.C.	S.C.	Tex.	Total
No.	1	5	15	20	2	6	5	20	0	74

5. Encouraging police departments to refrain from utilizing uniformed armed policemen on school campuses, where their presence tended to heighten tensions and was not necessary for the protection of person or property.

State	Ala.	Ark.	Fla.	Ga.	La.	Miss.	N.C.	S.C.	Tex.	Total
No.	3	2	6	11	1	0	0	2	2	27

6. Providing technical assistance to black and white community groups in developing mechanisms to deal with emergency crisis situations, such as establishing rumor control centers.

State	Ala.	Ark.	Fla.	Ga.	La.	Miss.	N.C.	S.C.	Tex.	Total
No.	3	3	15	4	61	0	3	5	3	97

7. Organizing coalitions of black and white parents to clarify issues and deal constructively with racial crises in the schools.

State	Ala.	Ark.	Fla.	Ga.	La.	Miss.	N.C.	S.C.	Tex.	Total
No.	1	2	13	21	10	1	1	1	0	50

8. Establishing communication links between school officials, the black community, and students in crisis situations.

State	Ala.	Ark.	Fla.	Ga.	La.	Miss.	N.C.	S.C.	Tex.	Total
No.	3	23	20	24	63	2	8	18	18	179

9. Establishing and maintaining communication between police and city officials and the black community during crisis situations.

State	Ala.	Ark.	Fla.	Ga.	La.	Miss.	N.C.	S.C.	Tex.	Total
No.	3	23	19	15	1	1	12	5	18	97

Media Activities

Prior to school opening, plans were made to reduce widespread apprehensions of parents and students faced with desegregation. The degree of success of such efforts was dependent upon the extent to which the communications media could be persuaded to participate. CRS staff visited local media to encourage their support and participation in programs aimed at tension reduction.

A typical approach was as follows: A CRS team composed of a community relations specialist and a communications specialist met with key members of the power structure in a specific city. They explained that the purpose of the visit to the city was to review the kinds of positive programs the community could undertake in an effort to relieve the interracial tensions associated with desegregation. An offer of assistance was made to community groups who were interested in maintaining quality integrated education in their schools.

Serving as both consultants and information resources, CRS encouraged TV and radio stations, newspapers, and communities to launch their own media programs.

The following programs and strategies proved successful in relieving tensions in cities in 11 Southern States—Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia:

- TV and radio spots advocating acceptance of desegregation and emphasis on interracial harmony to achieve quality education.
- Newspaper advertisements, bumper stickers, and a general public relations campaign to promote the positive aspects of desegregation. (These advertisements and spots were produced by an ad hoc interracial local committee organized to achieve the above-stated goals.)
- Locally produced documentaries presenting the positive aspects achieved by accepting and enthusiastically working for desegregation and quality public education.
- The active participation of PTA, League of Women Voters (LWV), and other civic groups in embracing positive interracial positions.
- Sensitivity training to enhance teachers' and school administrators' experience and knowledge in dealing with blacks and whites for the first time in an integrated classroom.
- TV and newspaper editorials endorsing compliance with the "Law of the Land."

- Publicized support of the public school system by the local business community.
- School film projects designed to show parents and students that interracial cooperation can work.

There was minimal resistance or objection to the visits of the CRS teams. In each city, contacts were made with the local officials and civic leaders as well as with communication industry leaders. TV and radio station managers were generally receptive to the ideas presented and expressed a willingness to cooperate. In isolated instances where doubt or apathy was expressed concerning the suggested programing, the local power structure was encouraged to influence the stations to provide positive coverage of the desegregation process.

Through CRS efforts, programs were initiated in many cities including Atlanta, Birmingham, Dallas, Houston, Meridian, Miami, Mobile, and New Orleans. These programs tended to moderate the apprehensions and fears surrounding the desegregation process.

Public schools, by and large, did open peacefully in the South last fall. There is evidence that CRS efforts to positively involve the media and community in this process contributed significantly to this peaceful and orderly process.

Monitoring Activities

Following is a classification of complaints and interferences relayed to the CRD, the Office of Civil Rights of HEW, and the U.S. Attorneys by CRS from August 15, 1970, to February 15, 1971:

Noncompliance

Complaint	*No. of Incidents Reported*
Segregated classes	107
Segregated busing	113
Segregated extracurricular activities	94
Lack of desegregation	37
Teacher firings, demotions, contract violations	419
Transfer of public school property to private academies	48
Attendance zone violations (inter-intradistrict transfers)	145
Discriminatory practices in schools	267
Violations of HEW-ESAP guidelines	148
Total	1,378

Interference

Activity	*No. of Incidents Reported*
Sit-ins	29
Boycotts	121
Threats	82
Violence/school	105
Violence/community	59
Tensions	205
Total	601

PART III

Illustrations and Experiences

"Dear Parents . . .

DON'T LET THEM CONDEMN OUR CHILDREN TO A LIVING HELL!

"We don't live in the same district as you do. But we have something very important in common, we are white christians.

"The degree of race-mixing is not as bad in ——— as it is here. There are only a few 'innocent little colored kids' in ——— School. My kids don't have to be bussed. We've even been promised a white teacher and an all white class if we'll just give in and register our kids, but we won't do it. Any parent that registers their child in *any* school is betraying you, the heroes of ———.

"Your fight against the race mixers is more than the fate of our kids. What could be more important? The fate of all white people in the world—including our children. They don't have the right to race mix you one bit. If they have the right to force one nigger on us, they have the right to flood us with a billion. . . Let us demand our children have their God given right to white schools, white teachers, and white students.

". . . Any race mixing is too much. There is no such thing as being half race mixed. . . . Death and destruction follow race-mixing as night follows day. But thank God, race-mixing is not inevitable. It does *not* have to be. Let's stand and fight together. Our children deserve a chance."

These excerpts from a flyer circulated in a Florida community in early September by a white "concerned citizens group," illustrate the feelings shared in many sectors of the white community regarding school desegregation. Such sentiments contributed substantially to the over-all problems and tensions facing desegregating school districts during the fall semester of 1970.

Although not fully documented in this report, there are hundreds of examples, all over the South, of black and white citizens joining together to make school desegregation work. These countervailing forces to extreme positions prevailed and contributed to an overall peaceful and orderly desegregation.

Following are some experiences which illustrate the efforts of the CRS to ameliorate tensions and conflicts arising from the southern school desegregation process.

Mobile, Alabama

In late September, CRS helped initiate a positive public relations program involving the news media and community groups in a "Stay in School" and "Public Education is the Best Way project." Conducted in Mobile during October, the project included (1) a series of short radio and TV spot announcements urging students to stay in school; (2) radio and TV series on the benefits of public education; (3) a daily newspaper column which discussed problems incidental to desegregation; and (4) a series of in-depth news articles on the contributions of public education, with a supplement during the week of October 25, to commemorate American Education Week.

CRS organized and coordinated contacts with the Mobile school board and local educators and three television stations, four radio stations, and the *Mobile Press.* Technical assistance was given in developing the program.

CRS also encouraged and arranged for participation of various community and professional groups in the project. Included were the NAACP, League of Women Voters, Association councils, Mobile Education Association, the nonpartisan Voters League, Chamber of Commerce, Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance, Baptist Conference, and American Friends Service Committee.

In conjunction with this project, CRS persuaded two local TV stations to sponsor an interracial film contest for public school students. The stations provided students with cameras and awarded prizes for the film which showed best how black and white students were able to work together in an integrated situation, and what students could do to foster better race relations.

Birmingham, Alabama

Phillips High School is located in the downtown area. Until this year the large vocational-technical school was predominately white; it is now 80 percent black. A white principal heads the integrated faculty.

Prior to desegregation, Phillips was highly recognized for its extracurricular activities and enrichment programs, including foreign language and history appreciation clubs, musical organizations, and assemblies which featured prominent speakers. However, after desegregation all these activities were suspended.

Black and white students approached the principal on several occasions requesting that he reactivate the programs, but he consistently turned down their requests. In response, the students formed a coalition to bring the issue to a showdown. On February 3, 1971, about two-thirds of the student body of 1,500 boycotted classes. The protest involved orderly marches down the halls and a sit-in in the auditorium. The police were called to the school, but no confrontations occurred.

A CRS representative was asked by black students to help resolve the problem. The representative first suggested that the students seek the help and advice of a faculty member, who could function as an intermediary between them and the principal. This was accomplished. A meeting was then arranged with the principal, and the students' grievances were presented by the teacher-advisor. The principal agreed to reactivate all the extracurricular activities. Moreover, he agreed to the students' requests for evening variety shows and student-faculty sports events, a memorial service on April 12 in honor of the late Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and a program to commemorate National Black History Week. Tensions abated and conflict was thus averted.

Pine Bluff, Arkansas

In November, the Federal District Judge ordered desegregation of the Watson Chapel School District beginning with the spring semester, January 18. Although the plan had the approval of HEW, the school board ignored it and began the second semester with the same freedom-of-choice plan utilized the first semester. School officials and their attorney stated publicly that they did not plan to comply, and rallies were held in the white community supporting their defiant stand. On February 3, as the school board attorney encouraged continued defiance of the plan from the steps of the State Capitol, black students walked out of Coleman High School. Later that evening CRS met with the

students, their parents, and community leaders and successfully encouraged the students to return to school.

Black students returned to school on February 5. That same day, the Federal District Judge ordered the school board to desegregate the schools by February 11. The order stated that if board members continued their defiant stance, each would be fined $350 per day and sentenced to jail for the duration of the school term or until compliance.

On February 7, the board met and grudgingly decided to comply. However, the white community continued its defiance with a large rally that day. CRS again met with students, parents, and community leaders to encourage them to exercise restraint and not be provoked into confrontations with whites, verbally or physically, when schools opened on February 11 on an integrated basis.

Even though white students boycotted the schools on February 11, CRS continued to meet with black community leaders to discourage a school boycott and other disruptive acts which would complicate the situation. At the first opportunity, CRS successfully encouraged school officials to create biracial adult and student committees to deal with problems facing the newly desegregated system.

Earle, Arkansas

Prior to desegregation blacks had only one school, with grades 1 through 12; while the whites had three—a high, junior high, and an elementary school. After desegregation, the black school was made a junior high.

On September 7, black students walked out of the newly integrated school, protesting (1) the assignment of black students to black teachers and white students to white teachers; (2) uneven disciplinary practices; and (3) the absence of a black administrator in a position of authority. There was a black assistant principal, but the students and their parents felt he was simply a figurehead.

On September 8, the city council passed an ordinance prohibiting marching without a parade permit. That night 27 black students were arrested for parading without a permit. On September 10, a group of concerned black citizens held a rally while the trials of the 27 were underway. All were found guilty, fined $250 each, and sentenced to 30 days in jail. The jail sentences were suspended as well as $200 of each of the fines.

After the trials, the students joined the rally and began a march toward city hall. However, just prior to reaching their destination they were met by armed white civilians. There were shots and the blacks hastily retreated to their community to arm themselves.

A black minister, his wife, and a 14-year-old girl required hospital treatment for injuries. The minister, who was beaten by the vigilantes at the police station, was charged with disturbing the peace, inciting to riot, and parading without a permit. His wife was charged with disturbing the peace. No charges were brought against the white vigilantes. Fifteen State police units were sent to Earle, a town of 2,896. Other units were placed on standby alert.

CRS was contacted at midnight by a black community leader who expressed great fear of further violence and bloodshed if the local and county police and white vigilantes were not halted.

CRS contacted the commander of the Arkansas State police and requested that he take command of the situation. The commander agreed to exercise authority over a unit already in Earle and to give that unit full power over law enforcement in the area. Black State police were dispatched to the scene to assist in restoring order.

CRS then met with the mayor and local police officials and encouraged them to act more responsibly. Through these efforts, the white vigilante group was disbanded, and the black community leaders refrained from taking violent countermeasures upon assurances that the police would act fairly. The black minister, who had been beaten and jailed for disturbing the peace was released from custody. All this contributed to the lessening of community tensions.

Arcadia, Florida

Arcadia has a total population of 7,500, of which about 2,000 are black citizens. In early October, CRS was told that 13 buses were being used to transport white students while only one bus was used to transport black students. As many as 125 students had to ride a bus designed to

carry only 62 passengers. The black bus driver had to make three trips daily, while the white bus driver made one trip daily.

A CRS representative met with the school superintendent and suggested the creation of a biracial committee to resolve this inequity. The superintendent welcomed CRS assistance and requested its help in identifying black representatives for the committee. CRS met with black leaders to get a list of their choice and to explain the functions of a biracial committee.

A committee was formed, which immediately solved the dual busing problem. The committee next turned to other problems involving school extracurricular activities.

Gainesville, Florida

Upon request of the principal of Gainesville High School, CRS helped to establish an experimental program in race relations as part of the school's overall curriculum. CRS also helped write a proposal to secure emergency desegregation funds for the program.

The CRS linked school administrators with the University of Miami Desegregation Center to receive assistance in establishing a sensitivity training program for teachers and individualized instruction programs for students. This training program began in early February at the University. The overall goal is to have Gainesville High serve as a model in race relations for other high schools across the State.

Panama City, Florida

On October 12, a fight between a white youth and a black youth at Rutherford High School mushroomed into a free-for-all between black and white students. The initial fight revolved around the organizing of a white students' club alleged to be antiblack.

Tensions were high at the school the next day as black students congregated in the lunchroom after the first period class. They were told by the black assistant principal to go to the auditorium to present their grievances in an orderly manner. But when the students arrived at the auditorium, they were told by the principal to disperse immediately. A short time later the black students were ordered off the campus by the county sheriff.

A local black minister arrived and directed the students to meet at his church. However, a confrontation developed along the way and 52 students were arrested and charged with unlawful assembly. Those students who were arrested were suspended from school.

An assessment by CRS revealed that unrest at Rutherford, while sparked by one incident, could be attributed to the overall alienation black students had experienced since their admission. Of major importance was their inability to participate in extracurricular activities.

CRS met with the sheriff's department to encourage restraint of police activities that might exacerbate the already tense situation. CRS then met with the local school board and suggested that it open communication channels with the students and conduct proper hearings before suspending or expelling students.

CRS encouraged the formation of community biracial committees to work with the superintendent and the suspended students and their parents.

School officials have met many times with the newly formed biracial committees and with the students involved. Suspended students were permitted to return to school, with the exception of one who was judged to be the "ring leader." Arrest charges against the other students were dropped. As a result, lines of communication were established and the community united to deal with the situation.

The biracial committees seem to be offering constructive advice to the superintendent, as evidenced by his decision recently to hire three security guards, one of whom will be black. The superintendent also agreed not to have the guards armed or uniformed.

St. Petersburg, Florida

In late September, six white upper-middle-class students engaged in some boisterous conduct on a school bus. The driver reported the incident to the school's black principal, who made the students sit in his outer office all day as a disciplinary measure. He also sent letters to the parents explaining his action.

Outraged, the white parents wrote letters to the school board, local newspapers, and the Governor charging that the principal used foul

language in dealing with their children. The principal was subsequently summoned to the central administration, with indications that disciplinary action would be taken against him. The local newspapers gave considerable coverage to the issue, and white public opinion mounted to have the students transferred back to a formerly all-white school.

CRS assessed the situation to separate rumors from facts. Allegations of the white community were found to be false. Contacts were made with various black and white community leaders who, in turn, encouraged the school board to deal fairly with the situation. The school board upheld the principal's disciplinary actions and he was not reprimanded. A possible "wholesale" transfer of white students from the newly integrated school was thus avoided.

Griffin, Georgia

On September 18, a black youth was shot and killed by a white resident following a confrontation between black and white students at a Friday night football game. Tensions in the black community reached a dangerous level when a preliminary hearing resulted in the accused being bound over to the grand jury on a manslaughter charge rather than a murder charge.

A CRS team responded to the crisis and worked around the clock establishing communication links among the police, city officials, and black and white leaders to cool tensions and, thereby, avoid further violence and bloodshed. The team contacted the deceased youth's mother and learned that she had eight other children, was a welfare recipient, and had no money for funeral expenses. Through CRS encouragement, a memorial fund was established in the community to which both blacks and whites contributed. Tensions in the community abated as a result of this effort.

However, tensions rose with the announcement of funeral plans, which called for the casket to proceed by mule and wagon from the home of the deceased to the church and then to the cemetery. Rumors were that white citizens would attempt to intervene during the procession.

CRS successfully encouraged and helped establish a police-community relations unit within the police department to deal with the potential crisis situation. This unit subsequently played an important role in allaying the fears of many white residents who were calling for a show of police force.

CRS set up a series of meetings between influential black and white leaders to deal with the immediate situation and with the long-standing community problems which produced hostility between the races. The meetings produced fruitful results. Plans to have the casket drawn by mule were abandoned in an effort to reduce the emotions such a scene might provide. Black students were permitted to leave school and attend the funeral. Police provided heavy surveillance of the funeral march, which was conducted peacefully and without incident.

After the funeral, black adults picketed the county courthouse in protest of the "unequal justice" associated with the charge of manslaughter, rather than murder. And on October 8, the county grand jury returned a true bill against the alleged assailant and charged him with murder. The accused, who had been freed on bond, was returned to jail without bail. The fact that the accused had been charged with murder and the opening of the communication channels between the black and white communities provided an overall reduction of local tension.

Macon, Georgia

In late November, CRS was instrumental in resolving difficulties between the administration of the Dudley Hughes Area Vocational School and 15 black service veterans who had walked out of the school to protest stringent and discriminatory regulations imposed by a new departmental director.

CRS interviewed the students individually and arranged a joint meeting between them and the director of the vocational center, the departmental director, and an official of the Macon office of the Veterans Administration. The Veterans Administration official recommended that the veterans be dismissed from the school.

Working as an intermediary, CRS effected mutually acceptable agreements on policies and practices that permitted the veterans to return to the classroom to continue their training.

Milledgeville, Georgia

In mid-September, CRS received complaints from black students and parents indicating that

they were being forced to sit in specific seats on the school bus and had to give up their seats when the white seating section was filled.

Tensions stemming from this situation grew in late September when 15 black students were forcibly ejected from the bus by the county sheriff, two deputies, and the driver for refusing to sit in the first six seats as directed. The black community became more irate as their attempts to have local school authorities cease this practice were rebuffed. Further frustrations developed when Federal authorities failed to respond to their requests for relief. Communications between school authorities and the community broke down completely when a small number of black students began boycotting the schools.

On September 28, an overflow crowd from the black community attended a mass meeting to discuss local school problems, particularly the school busing situation. Black leaders counseled the group to begin mass demonstrations, picketing, and protest marches for the following week, in the event the school problems were not resolved immediately.

On September 30, CRS arranged a meeting between the Baldwin County School District authorities and the black leaders. During this lengthy meeting agreements, concessions, and compromises were effected to rectify the problems. Most of the concessions related to black representation on the school board, school advisory committees, and busing policies. Nevertheless, mass demonstrations, picketing, and possible violence were averted.

Bogalusa, Louisiana

On September 14, the superintendent closed the city's 10 public schools after a fight between some 600 white and black students at East High School. The confrontation was alleged to have started at a football jamboree when a white boy slapped a black girl several times in front of a policeman who failed to act. The confrontation lasted about 2 hours. Four policemen and several students were injured. About 20 students were arrested, most of whom were black. Those arrested were placed in police cars; however, 12 broke the car windows and escaped. (The grand jury later indicted two black students and one white student on simple battery charges.)

Representatives from the local NAACP chapter and the Bogalusa Voters League assisted in restoring order. At the request of the NAACP, CRS met with black and white leaders in an effort to open lines of communication. At the meetings, CRS encouraged parents and students to abandon their recalcitrant stand and engage in meaningful dialogue to resolve differences. Contact also was made with the superintendent to encourage the reopening of schools and fair treatment of students involved in the confrontation.

Students, parents, and black community leaders agreed to meet with a Federal District Judge in New Orleans to air their grievances. The Judge subsequently ordered the schools reopened with Federal marshals on site to keep order and to establish a 20-member biracial advisory committee to deal with discriminatory practices and grievances.

CRS continues to help the black community and school officials to insure proper functioning of this advisory committee.

LaFourche Parish, Louisiana

In October, an incident involving 15 black students in the hall at Thibodaux High School occurred when a white teacher allegedly stated that they had better move out of the way when he walked through the hall. A larger fight ensued and 11 black and five white students were arrested and suspended from school. The 11 black students were suspended indefinitely while two of the white students were readmitted after a day or two. The three other white students were admitted to the schools in other parishes.

CRS made repeated contacts with the superintendent over a 2-month period seeking readmittance of the 11 black students. Finally, on December 15, the students were readmitted and legal charges against them of inciting to riot, assault, and disturbing the peace were dropped. CRS and the United States Attorney worked cooperatively to effect readmittance.

Houma, Louisiana

On September 18, several white youths from Terrebonne High School visited the College Inn, a white bar located in a black neighborhood. As blacks passed the bar, they were taunted

by approximately 50 to 80 whites who were gathered outside. A fight ensued and one black youth was severely beaten. The word reached the black community that the youth was dead. The youth did not die but was hospitalized. Rioting, looting, and burning immediately took place in the area surrounding the bar and continued through the weekend. The town was placed under martial law and approximately 100 State troopers and deputies were called in to restore order. A 10 p.m. to 5 a.m. curfew was imposed, and all schools in Terrebonne Parish were closed.

On September 21, CRS was contacted by black community leaders requesting conciliation assistance. The United States Attorney and representatives of the CRD had already contacted city officials to determine the extent and nature of the problem. Black leaders were angered because they had not been able to present their side of the story.

The local U.S. Attorney asked the CRS to identify local black leaders and arrange a meeting to air their grievances. The meeting was arranged and the grievances were presented. They centered around (1) black representation in all student activities; (2) systematic demotion of black administrative and teaching personnel under the unitary system; (3) closing of Ardoyne and Southside Elementary Schools and the appointment of black principals to subservient positions in the central office; (4) changing of two black elementary schools to special education centers; (5) need for appointments of black guidance counselors; (6) need for policy regarding job qualifications and its announcement in advance of any position openings; and (7) discrimination in the number of black students arrested over whites during racial confrontations.

CRS, CRD, and the U.S. Attorney's Office acted as intermediaries in presenting the black leaders' grievances to the school board, who agreed to begin deliberations on them. Community tensions abated as a result. Negotiations continue toward the resolution of the grievances.

St. Landry Parish, Louisiana

On December 17, the St. Landry Parish School Board issued new dress code regulations banning mustaches, beards, and sideburns, which previously were permitted provided they were properly groomed. However, the students at Opelousas High School rebelled when school authorities attempted to enforce the new regulation. The "rebellion" quickly spread to Washington, Pleasant Hills, and Lawtell High Schools.

On January 6, 98 students from Opelousas High marched to the St. Landry Parish School Board to protest the new regulations. Upon arrival, the superintendent heard some of their complaints, after which he told them that they were suspended. This action significantly increased the number of black students who were suspended or expelled. Many had already been suspended or expelled for wearing sideburns, mustaches, and beards.

On January 10, the 98 suspended students, about half of whom were black, called a mass meeting to discuss their grievances. They agreed to return to school on January 11, but upon their arrival were told either to return home or face arrest. The students left peaceably.

CRS contacted the superintendent of education to discuss the matter. Meetings were arranged between the students and school officials with CRS serving as the mediator. As a result, the suspensions were lifted and students returned to school on January 18. They were also allowed to take examinations they had missed while they were out of school.

Ville Platte, Louisiana

In mid-October, three black and three white speech therapists threatened to walk off the job because black therapists were receiving lower salaries than the whites for performing the same job. The white therapists supported the black therapists in their demand for equal pay, which came from Federal funds. The superintendent threatened to fire all six if they walked off their jobs.

CRS, upon request of one black therapist, met with the superintendent and the director of Federal programs in an effort to resolve the problem. Through CRS encouragement, the school district agreed to make adjustments in the salaries. All six therapists were retained and a showdown was avoided.

Charleston, Mississippi

East Tallahatchie High School, previously all-white, was paired with Allen Carver High School, previously all black. There was immediate dissatisfaction in the black community

over the artificial desegregation plan wherein classes and activities remained segregated within both schools. Black students, with their black teachers, were bussed to East Tallahatchie for certain classes during the day and then returned to Allen Carver. White students, with their white teachers, engaged in a similar exchange at Allen Carver.

Tensions began to mount as black students became increasingly aware that they had no real voice in the affairs of the school.

In early October, black students began to demonstrate and picket the schools. On October 19, 125 black students were arrested by the Tallahatchie county sheriff for disturbing the peace, when an attempt was made to arrest the student boycott leader. The students were incarcerated at Parchman State Penitentiary. On October 21, most of the students were released on their own recognizance. However, many of them chose to remain in Parchman to continue their protest.

In response to the demonstrations, a Federal District Judge ordered the county school superintendent to meet with a committee of black students and parents for purposes of resolving the grievances. Tension mounted in the black community when the school board members refused to act on any of the grievances and ridiculed the student delegation who had come to meet with them.

Upon request, CRS met with a countywide black and white coalition on November 22, and helped the group clarify its goals. New leadership emerged in the community during the ensuing weeks. Students, with parental support, were able to refine and articulate their grievances to the school administration with the help of CRD attorneys, with whom CRS had previously linked black community leaders.

As a result of the negotiations, the 125 students who had been jailed for protesting were permitted to return to school. New elections were held for the student council, cheerleaders, and the school's mascot. (Several black students were elected, and the black school's mascot was adopted for the paired schools.) The school cafeteria was integrated, and segregated classes were eliminated.

Coffeeville, Mississippi

During September, over 1,000 black students protested and boycotted Coffeeville's approved plan calling for segregation by sex within the school. Several students were arrested, and numerous complaints were received regarding harassment by law enforcement officials. Tensions rose in both the black and white communities and there was fear that a large march planned for September 15 would be violent.

CRS arrived on the scene and immediately established contact with law enforcement officials. Initially the police were very unfriendly and suspcious of CRS. However, good communications were established which led to the easing of tensions and avoidance of possible violence during the march.

In mid-October, the District Judge reversed his earlier decision and ordered a new desegregation plan for the second semester that called for an end to segregation by sex.

Simpson County, Mississippi

A group of white low-income parents whose children had been assigned to the New Hymn School under the new desegregation plan for the Panola School District contacted the Mississippi Teachers Association (black) to request relief assistance for some of the problems their children were experiencing.

These parents had the highest regard for the black school principal, the only one retained in Simpson County. But they were concerned that he could not provide quality education for their children because (1) white teachers refused to teach under him; (2) the most competent black teachers were being transferred; (3) their children were not receiving textbooks; and (4) other white children were zone jumping to schools which had white administrators. They were also concerned about the unusually long bus route, which covered as much as 70 miles for 10th, 11th, and 12th graders.

The evidence indicated that county school authorities were attempting to phase out New Hymn School by programing the black principal for failure. These parents did not want to see this happen. They saw the systematic removal of the most competent teaching staff from the school as a plan to deny their children the best possible education. The all-black Mississippi Teachers Association contacted CRS for assistance.

CRS met with the concerned parents in early October and listened to their complaints. While the group was not especially happy with the "race mixing" plan, its members were desirous of adhering to the "Law of the Land."

Through repeated contacts and consistent encouragement from CRS, the parents were able to refine and articulate their complaints. After repeated attempts to meet with county school officials failed, CRS put the group in contact with the CRD, which eventually succeeded in arranging meetings with county officials and preparing a court hearing.

CRS continues to encourage the parents to support the integrated New Hymn School and not place their children in private academies.

Washington County, Mississippi

CRS assistance was requested by a white citizen interested in challenging the local school board on matters pertaining to missing textbooks and equipment, the suspected transfer of public school property to a private institution, insufficient teaching staff and curriculum, overcrowded conditions, and intradistrict zone jumping by white children.

Through CRS counsel and community contacts, this citizen was able to put together a biracial delegation to confront the local board with these issues at an open hearing which heretofore the school board had refused to acknowledge.

Henderson, North Carolina

Henderson was the scene of student unrest for several weeks during September, October, and early November. The unrest centered around the reopening of the Nutbush Elementary School which was ordered closed by HEW to facilitate desegregation of other surrounding schools. Black students formerly assigned to the all-black Nutbush School were transferred to the Middleburg School.

Shortly after school opened in September, the county school board ordered Nutbush reopened to alleviate overcrowded conditions at Middleburg. This infuriated the black community who felt Nutbush was being reopened to resegregate black children. The black community totally boycotted Nutbush and demanded that it remain closed.

After about 2 weeks of boycotting, the school superintendent announced that HEW had again ordered Nutbush closed. It was thought that this would alleviate tension in the black community and end the boycott. However, during the interim, black students from various schools, including Henderson High and Vance County High, put together a list of 20 demands. The demands included, among other things, the closing of Nutbush, hiring of a black coach in a major sport, hiring of a black assistant principal, and rehiring of a black teacher who had been fired for disciplining a white student. Black high school students began a school boycott. After the closing of Nutbush, students began returning to the integrated school at Middleburg with the understanding that they would have excused absences for classes they missed during the boycott.

On November 6, the students were told that their absences were not excused, and they would get failing grades for those days missed. (CRS activity up to this point was limited to monitoring the situation and assessing the potential for violence during the boycott.)

Upon being informed of the nonexcused absences, about 100 black students walked out of Henderson and were joined in a march on the board of education by other black students from Vance County. Upon arrival, they were told that the chairman would not meet with them. The students then started to march downtown. After proceeding several blocks, they were told to disperse by county law enforcement officers and the highway patrol. The students obeyed the order to disperse; however, on the way home a confrontation between them and the police occurred. Tear gas was used on the students who took refuge in a church and homes nearby. When the police proceeded to shoot tear gas into the church and the homes, one elderly black lady was overcome by fumes and required hospitalization. Later a tobacco warehouse was burned. The mayor proclaimed a curfew and ordered all electrical power cut off to the black community. Many black residents were without lights, heat, and refrigeration as the result. National Guard, highway patrol, and city and county police were ordered into the black community to enforce a 6 p.m. to 6 a.m. curfew.

Confrontations between police and black residents continued throughout the night. Tensions

were extremely high as the black community felt local officials were overreacting to the situation.

On November 7, a CRS team responded to the crisis. The team's first priority was to establish contact with key officials, including the mayor, city manager, chief of police, and the National Guard, to apprise them of the feelings and concerns of the black community. City officials were requested to restore electrical power to the community as a means of reducing tensions. The mayor indicated that power had been turned off because of exposed power lines caused by the tobacco warehouse fire. Attempts to repair the damaged power lines were met with sniper fire and rock throwing. The mayor promised to restore the power if the black community would guarantee the safety of the repair crews.

CRS then made contact with leaders in the black community and agreement was reached to let repairmen come in and repair the lines. This agreement was directly responsible for the easing of tensions.

CRS then accelerated its efforts to establish meaningful communications between the black community and city officials. Although previous meetings had ended in heated debates, CRS successfully arranged a meeting where minority grievances were articulated and concerns of the city and school were voiced.

This meeting marked the first time that meaningful dialogue had taken place between the black community and city and school officials. The chief of police acknowledged his ignorance of past incidents of police harassment, apologized for any that may have occurred, and voiced his determination to deal forthrightly with such future incidents. And school officials agreed to meet with representatives of the Good Neighbor Council, who were representing the black students in their grievances. Capitalizing on the success of this meeting, CRS established mechanisms to insure future meetings.

The team met individually with the school officials to further articulate the concerns of the black students and the community to encourage them to deal constructively with students' grievances and permit those suspended to return to school. Within 1 week, most of the black students had returned to school.

Continued communications between the minority community and local officials is contributing greatly to the easing of tensions and possible conflict.

Winston-Salem, North Carolina

North Forsyth High School was closed on November 24, after two racial disturbances. Five black students were arrested and 14 expelled for fighting. CRS responded to a call from concerned parents and played an active role in contacting community leaders and school officials, and in providing information in regard to the nature of the grievances which sparked the disturbances at the school. Through CRS efforts, communication was established between the expelled students and a black lawyer in the community who had been thrust into a position of leadership and was having difficulty relating to and communicating with the students. CRS functioned in a liaison role between the students and the lawyer, who was eventually successful in negotiating the return to school of the expelled students.

Greenville, South Carolina

Metropolitan Greenville is a city of 200,000 with a 70 percent white and 30 percent black population. It is largely a textile industry area, comprising one of the largest school districts in the State.

On November 13 widespread violence erupted at Greenville High School. It stemmed from the use of the song "Dixie" and involved numerous confrontations and fights between black and white students. Three black students were arrested, allegedly for throwing Molotov cocktails at the school. Police dispatched to the scene and used tear gas to disperse the students. Word quickly spread throughout the city that black students were being mistreated by the police.

At A.L. Mann High School, 50 black students walked out in sympathy with the Greenville students. Fights between black and white students erupted in the halls of Parker High School and that school closed. A group of young black militant students and adults began marching in the vicinity of city hall. Some of the participants bore arms. Police swiftly moved in and several demonstrators were arrested. Rifles and ammunition were confiscated.

CRS arrived on the scene early the morning of November 16. It first met with State law enforcement officials and successfully encouraged the establishment of a rumor control center at the

police department. The word was quickly disseminated that the center was in operation.

CRS then contacted the mayor and was told of the existence of a Human Relations Committee. The mayor was encouraged to utilize this committee to arrange a. meeting between the black and white communities at Furman University.

CRS then contacted members of the leading black organization in the community to discourage violence. The leader of the organization agreed to do so on the condition that CRS meet with the superintendent of schools and submit a copy of their grievances to him.

The following morning, CRS met with the superintendent who agreed to establish biracial committees in each of the schools and pledged his support toward the elimination of singing "Dixie" in the schools. After the meeting, CRS learned that three armed white men had been apprehended while attempting to hold up a school bus loaded with black children. This was communicated to the mayor who assured CRS that the men would be dealt with to the full extent of the law.

Through CRS encouragement, leaders in the black community pledged that they would halt their protest marches and return their children to school.

Spartanburg County, South Carolina

On October 1, 60 black students at Landrum High School walked out of class to protest the denial of black representation on the student council and participation in cheerleading and in other homecoming events. When the students refused to return to class, they were subsequently suspended indefinitely.

On October 2, 40 to 50 black students assembled in front of Landrum carrying signs protesting discriminatory practices. Picketing continued for 1 week.

CRS, upon learning that whites planned a countermarch and of the possibility of violence. arrived in Spartanburg on October 6.

A meeting with the school principal, city officials, school superintendent, board of education, and representatives of the black community was immediately arranged. At this meeting, CRS suggested that a human relations committee be formed to deal with the school's racial problems. Everyone agreed except members of the school board, who were reminded by black leaders that ESAP funds were being used and that ESAP guidelines required the establishment of a biracial committee. The superintendent's favorable response to this fact influenced the board to approve the creation of a biracial committee.

With CRS assistance, the biracial committee established a formula to insure black representation in school activities and student governing bodies. CRS also encouraged the black students to return to school.

In another meeting, CRS persuaded the principal to relax the harsh discipline code which tended to exacerbate the unrest. This permitted the students to return to the school without being punished. A black girl subsequently has been named to the cheerleading squad.

Berea, South Carolina

White parents in Berea formed a "watchdog" committee to monitor the school for discipline problems between black and white students. They put in operation an elaborate communications network whereby any hint of a disturbance was shot quickly through the community. For any given incident, no matter how minor, as many as 100 white parents would promptly converge on the racially tense school.

On November 6, after some discipline probems, the principal called all the black students to the auditorium. On the way to the assembly the students began to tip over trash cans in the hallways.

The "watchdog" committee received word of the incident from a white parent monitor on the scene. Immediately they arrived at the school with a petition demanding that the school discipline the black students, that they be prohibited from attending the homecoming football game, and that the song "Dixie" be reinstated as the school song. At the beginning of the school year, black students had succeeded in eliminating "Dixie" as the school song after white students substituted words, which read: "Oh, I wish I had a nigger in the land of cotton, way down there a stinkin' and a rotten; look away—look away. . . ."

The black community, in response to the white "watchdog" committee, also had created

an organization to respond to disruptions at the school.

Within 1 hour after word of the incident, scattered groups of black and white adults milled outside the school fully bent on a confrontation. Simultaneously, a fight broke out between two students, one white and one black, inside the school. Word of the fight spread quickly to the parents outside. Name calling ensued between parents and rocks were thrown. Some parents attempted to enter the school. Approximately 85 law enforcement officers arrived and broke up the confrontation. The parents were dispersed to their homes.

To reduce the tension surrounding the situation, the CRS encouraged the law enforcement officials to set up a 2-block perimeter around the school to keep the parents from instigating further trouble. Next they encouraged black and white students to work out their problems and to try not to be hampered by the emotions and actions of their parents.

CRS then assisted the black vice principal in establishing a student biracial committee to facilitate communications between students and school officials. These actions, although appearing insignificant, resulted in a marked reduction of tension withhin the school.

Working in both the black and white communities, the CRS encouraged parents to establish a similar committee. As a result, communication between white and black parents and students were reopened.

Through the working of these committees, facing their own problems and seeking their own solutions, no further racial unrest at the school was experienced.

Hearne, Texas

At the request of a city councilman, CRS mediated grievances between the board of education of the Hearne Independent School District and 175 black students who had walked out of school on January 22 to protest discriminatory practices within the school.

The city councilman and five other local black leaders, including the black school board representative, supported the student walkout and functioned as spokesmen for the students at a special closed meeting of the school board to consider 10 grievances advanced by the students.

Prior to the meeting, CRS met with the community group and helped the group to identify and clarify the issues involved. The group was encouraged to limit the grievances to documented examples of clear-cut racial discrimination or what appeared to be discriminatory practices.

Initially, CRS had intended to act only as observers at the meeting; however, as negotiations became more heated between the board and the community group, the chairman of the board requested CRS to assist in resolving the impasse.

CRS thereupon assumed a conciliatory role in resolving the students' demands for hiring of a black principal, admission to the school band and the yearbook staff, sensitivity training for all teachers and selected community people, and formation of a biracial committee to act in an advisory capacity to school administrators and the board.

The grievances were resolved at the meeting to the satisfaction of the black community. Assurances were made by the board and the superintendent to investigate the alleged discriminatory practices.

During this meeting, it was evident that the board and superintendent did not know how ESAP funds could be utilized to provide programs and equipment necessary to resolve problems incidental to desegregation.

Upon CRS suggestion, the board decided to make broader application of their ESAP funds by utilizing part of the funds to pay for weekend in-service training for teachers involved in an integrated class for the first time. CRS provided resource information on the availability of certified training teams such as those from Applied Management Research, Houston, Texas; and the Educational Resource Center, Tulane University, New Orleans, Louisiana.

CRS agreed to encourage HEW to permit use of ESAP funds to purchase instruments and uniforms so that minority students could join the school band.

HEW has advised CRS that additional funds would be given to this school system to conduct the sensitivity training program and pay the teaching staff for attendance on weekends.

Chambers County, Texas

CRS helped to resolve problems surrounding the reinstatement of 28 black students expelled

in mid-September for taking part in a 1-day demonstration protesting the student council election procedures. The students, all girls, alleged that the elections were rigged to deny black representation on the council.

CRS worked behind the scenes to encourage school officials to arrange for the students' enrollment in the Beaumont School District for the remainder of the semester, since the Orange school board was firm in its decision not to readmit them.

The black community and school officials were concerned about the girls being out of school for the remainder of the semester; however, each was unwilling to yield its position. While the transfer to another school district was not the best solution, it appeared as the most expedient one for getting the girls in school and for easing community tensions.

The 28 students did return to Orange High School for the second semester in January.

Crosby, Texas

In early November, an inflammatory letter calling for violence in the black community as a means of dealing with discriminatory practices appeared on a bulletin board at Crosby High School. The incident rekindled old hostilities between black and white students and in the community. The letter was sent to the United States Attorney in Houston by the Crosby school superintendent, who used it as an illustration of the black community's unwillingness to cooperate with the desegregation process.

The United States Attorney asked CRS to contact the school and the community to evaluate the potential for violence and to make an effort to ease tensions heightened by the incident. Several confrontations between black and white students had already occurred at the school.

The black student charged with signing the letter denied its authorship. However, he was expelled from school after a handwriting analysis by the local police department indicated that the student did sign the letter.

Through CRS contacts, it was learned that the letter had been composed by a black militant group in Houston, 4 miles away. It was further determined that the youth was heavily influenced by this group.

The local black community was disturbed about this outside influence and disavowed any association with, or acceptance of, this militant group's ideology.

CRS learned that there was a dormant civic association which had been quite active for several years in providing black community leadership. This group had recently elected new officers who were anxious to make the association relevant. CRS met with the officers and apprised them of the influence the militant group exercised over black youths at Crosby High School. The association was encouraged to serve as a countervailing force with whom the students could identify.

The association, as a result of this effort, became more vocal and assumed an advocate role in supporting the grievances of minority students. It worked to establish lines of communication among the students, community, and the school administration. It was instrumental in arranging for the reinstatement of the expelled black student and the eventual easing of tensions in the black community. The students now have an effective local mechanism through which they can channel their grievances and, more important, a responsible and constructive local group with whom they can identify.

Galena Park, Texas

A disruption at Galena Park High School in early September was avoided due to direct CRS involvement in interpreting issues for the black community and in functioning as an intermediary between the community and school officials.

The students alleged that they received insufficient portions of food in the cafeteria while white students received larger portions. The students and their parents threatened a school boycott. These new tensions compounded the anger and frustration of the black community associated with the beating and killing of a black youth by the police in July. (The policemen involved were later indicted on first degree murder charges.)

At the request of the black community, CRS visited the school during the week of September 7, to observe the food handling and serving operations. It was determined that smaller food portions were, in fact, being served; however, this was attributed, in part, to poor planning in

ordering sufficient quantities of food for the first week of school operation. School officials assured CRS that this situation would be corrected the following week when new food orders were made.

CRS then met with the parents and students to report the assurances of school officials. At the meeting, CRS encouraged the black parents and students to refrain from boycotting the school and to allow school officials time to correct the situation. The advice was accepted.

Food portions were increased the following week and black students continued their education. The community was thus spared the type of saddening experience as had occurred in early July when the black youth was killed by the police.

APPENDIXES

Appendix A

COUNTIES INVOLVED IN PROGRAM

Alabama

1. Bibb
2. Butler
3. Chambers
4. Clarke
5. Dallas
6. Greene
7. Hale
8. Jefferson
9. Lowndes
10. Madison
11. Marengo
12. Mobile
13. Montgomery
14. Perry
15. Pickens
16. Pike
17. St. Clair
18. Talladega
19. Tuscaloosa
20. Wilcox

Arkansas

1. Arkansas
2. Ashley
3. Bradley
4. Chicot
5. Columbia
6. Crittenden
7. Cross
8. Dallas
9. Desha
10. Drew
11. Garland
12. Howard
13. Jefferson
14. Lafayette
15. Lee
16. Lonoke
17. Marion
18. Miller
19. Mississippi
20. Monroe
21. Ouachita
22. Phillips
23. Poinsett
24. Pulaski
25. St. Francis
26. Union

Florida

1. Alachua
2. Baker
3. Bay
4. Bradford

Florida—Continued

5. Brevard
6. Broward
7. Collier
8. Dade
9. De Soto
10. Duval
11. Flagler
12. Franklin
13. Gadsden
14. Gulf
15. Hamilton
16. Hendry
17. Hernando
18. Highlands
19. Hillsborough
20. Jackson
21. Jefferson
22. Lake
23. Lee
24. Leon
25. Madison
26. Manatee
27. Marion
28. Martin
29. Orange
30. Palm Beach
31. Pasco
32. Pinellas
33. Polk
34. Putnam
35. St. Johns
36. St. Lucie
37. Seminole
38. Sumter
39. Suwannee
40. Taylor
41. Volusia
42. Wakulla
43. Walton

Georgia

1. Atkinson
2. Baker
3. Baldwin
4. Ben Hill
5. Bibb
6. Bleckley
7. Brooks
8. Bulloch
9. Burke
10. Butts
11. Calhoun
12. Chatham
13. Chattahoochee
14. Clarke
15. Clay
16. Coffee
17. Colquitt
18. Columbia

Georgia—Continued

19. Cook
20. Coweta
21. Crawford
22. Crisp
23. Decatur
24. De Kalb
25. Dodge
26. Dooly
27. Dougherty
28. Early
29. Emanuel
30. Glascock
31. Greene
32. Grady
33. Hancock
34. Harris
35. Henry
36. Houston
37. Irwin
38. Jasper
39. Jeff Davis
40. Jefferson
41. Jenkins
42. Johnson
43. Jones
44. Lamar
45. Laurens
46. Lee
47. Lincoln
48. McDuffie
49. Macon
50. Marion
51. Meriwether
52. Miller
53. Mitchell
54. Monroe
55. Montgomery
56. Muscogee
57. Newton
58. Oconee
59. Oglethorpe
60. Peach
61. Pike
62. Pulaski
63. Putnam
64. Quitman
65. Randolph
66. Richmond
67. Schley
68. Screven
69. Seminole
70. Spalding
71. Stewart
72. Sumter
73. Talbot
74. Taliaferro
75. Tattnall
76. Taylor
77. Telfair
78. Terrell
79. Thomas
80. Tift
81. Toombs
82. Treutlen
83. Troup
84. Turner
85. Twiggs
86. Upson
87. Warren
88. Washington
89. Webster
90. Wheeler
91. Wilcox
92. Wilkes
93. Wilkinson
94. Worth

Louisiana

1. Acadia
2. Allen
3. Ascension
4. Assumption
5. Avoyelles
6. Beauregard
7. Bienville
8. Bossier
9. Caddo
10. Calcasieu
11. Caldwell
12. Cameron
13. Catahoula
14. Claiborne
15. Concordia
16. De Soto
17. East Baton Rouge
18. East Carroll
19. East Feliciana
20. Evangeline
21. Franklin
22. Grant

Louisiana—Continued

23. Iberia
24. Iberville
25. Jackson
26. Jefferson
27. Jefferson Davis
28. Lafayette
29. Lafourche
30. La Salle
31. Lincoln
32. Livingston
33. Madison
34. Morehouse
35. Natchitoches
36. Orleans
37. Ouachita
38. Plaquemines
39. Pointe Coupee
40. Rapides
41. Red River
42. Richland
43. Sabine
44. St. Bernard
45. St. Charles
46. St. Helena
47. St. James
48. St. John the Baptist
49. St. Landry
50. St. Martin
51. St. Mary
52. St. Tammany
53. Tangipahoa
54. Tensas
55. Terrebonne
56. Union
57. Vermilion
58. Vernon
59. Washington
60. Webster
61. West Baton Rouge
62. West Carroll
63. West Feliciana
64. Winn

Mississippi

1. Alcorn
2. Attala
3. Bolivar
4. Calhoun
5. Chickasaw
6. Choctaw
7. Clarke
8. Claiborne
9. Clay
10. Coahoma
11. Copiah
12. Forrest
13. Harrison
14. Hinds
15. Holmes
16. Humphreys
17. Itawamba
18. Jackson
19. Jasper
20. Jefferson
21. Jefferson Davis
22. Jones
23. Kemper
24. Lafayette
25. Lauderdale
26. Lawrence
27. Leake
28. Lee
29. Leflore
30. Lincoln
31. Lowndes
32. Madison
33. Marion
34. Marshall
35. Monroe
36. Montgomery
37. Neshoba
38. Newton
39. Noxubee
40. Oktibbeha
41. Pike
42. Pontotoc
43. Prentiss
44. Quitman
45. Rankin
46. Scott
47. Sharkey
48. Simpson
49. Stone
50. Sunflower
51. Tallahatchie
52. Tate
53. Tippah
54. Tishomingo
55. Union
56. Warren

Mississippi—Continued

57. Washington
58. Webster
59. Winston
60. Yalobusha

North Carolina

1. Alamance
2. Beaufort
3. Bladen
4. Cabarrus
5. Caldwell
6. Caswell
7. Catawba
8. Chatham
9. Craven
10. Davidson
11. Davie
12. Edgecombe
13. Forsyth
14. Gaston
15. Graham
16. Guilford
17. Hyde
18. Iredell
19. Jones
20. Martin
21. Mecklenburg
22. Nash
23. New Hanover
24. Pasquotank
25. Pitt
26. Polk
27. Robeson
28. Rowan
29. Scotland
30. Surry
31. Vance
32. Wake
33. Warren
34. Watauga
35. Wayne
36. Wilkes
37. Wilson
38. Yadkin

South Carolina

1. Abbeville
2. Aiken
3. Allendale
4. Anderson
5. Bamburg
6. Barnwell
7. Beaufort
8. Calhoun

South Carolina—Continued

9. Charleston
10. Cherokee
11. Chesterfield
12. Clarendon
13. Darlington
14. Dillon
15. Dorchester
16. Edgefield
17. Florence
18. Georgetown
19. Greenville
20. Greenwood
21. Hampton
22. Horry
23. Jasper
24. Kershaw
25. Lancaster
26. Laurens
27. Lee
28. Lexington
29. Marion
30. Newberry
31. Oconee
32. Orangeburg
33. Pickens
34. Richland
35. Saluda
36. Spartanburg
37. Sumter
38. Union
39. York

Texas

1. Angelina
2. Bell
3. Bexar
4. Bowie
5. Brazoria
6. Brazos
7. Chambers
8. Gregg
9. Grimes
10. Harris
11. Harrison
12. Houston
13. Jefferson
14. Lamar
15. Liberty
16. Montgomery
17. Neuces
18. Orange
19. Panola
20. Polk
21. Robertson
22. Shackelford
23. Smith
24. Travis
25. Walker

Appendix B

SCHOOL DISTRICTS INVOLVED IN PROGRAM

Alabama

County
1. Bibb
2. Chambers
3. Dallas
4. Greene
5. Hale
6. Jefferson
7. Madison
8. Marengo
9. Mobile
10. Montgomery
11. Perry
12. Pickens
13. Talladega
14. Tuscaloosa

City
1. Bessemer
2. Birmingham
3. Fairfield
4. Huntsville
5. Mobile
6. Selma
7. Tuskegee

Arkansas

1. Arkansas City
2. Ashdown
3. Augusta
4. Barton
5. Blevins
6. Bodcaw
7. Bradley
8. Brinkley
9. Cale
10. Camden
11. Chidester
12. Clarendon
13. Collins
14. De Queen
15. Dermott
16. Desha/Drew
17. Dumas
18. Earle
19. Elaine
20. El Dorado
21. Emmet
22. Eudora
23. Fairview
24. Fordyce
25. Forrest City
26. Hamburg
27. Harmony Grove
28. Helena
29. Hope
30. Hot Springs
31. Huttig
32. Junction City
33. Lakeview
34. Lake Village
35. Laneburg
36. Lonoke
37. McGehee
38. McNeil
39. Magnolia
40. Malvern
41. Marianna
42. Marion
43. Marvell
44. Mineral Springs
45. Mississippi County
46. Monticello
47. Mountain Pine
48. Oak Grove
49. Osceola
50. Palestine
51. Parkdale
52. Parkin
53. Plum Bayou
54. Pulaski County
55. Sherrill
56. Sparkman
57. Stamps
58 Strong
59. Stuttgart
60. Taylor
61. Tuckerman
62. Union County
63. Urbana
64. Wabbaseka
65. Waldo
66. Watson Chapel
67. West Memphis
68. Willisville

Florida

1. Alachua
2. Baker
3. Bay
4. Bradford
5. Brevard
6. Broward
7. Collier
8. Dade
9 De Soto
10. Duval
11. Flagler
12. Franklin
13. Gadsden
14. Gulf
15. Hamilton
16. Hendry
17. Hernando
18. Highlands
19. Hillsborough
20. Jackson
21. Jefferson
22. Lake
23. Lee
24. Leon
25. Madison
26. Manatee
27. Marion
28. Martin
29. Orange
30. Palm Beach
31. Pasco
32. Pinellas
33. Polk
34. Putnam
35. St. Johns
36. St. Lucie

Florida—Continued

37. Seminole
38. Sumter
39. Suwannee
40. Taylor
41. Volusia
42. Wakulla
43. Walton

Georgia

County School Districts

1. Atkinson
2. Baker
3. Baldwin
4. Ben Hill
5. Bibb
6. Bleckley
7. Brooks
8. Bulloch
9. Burke
10. Butts
11. Calhoun
12. Chatham
13. Chattahoochee
14. Clarke
15. Clay
16. Coffee
17. Colquitt
18. Columbia
19. Cook
20. Coweta
21. Crawford
22. Crisp
23. Decatur
24. De Kalb
25. Dodge
26. Dooly
27. Dougherty
28. Early
29. Emanuel
30. Greene
31. Glascock
32. Grady
33. Hancock
34. Harris
35. Henry
36. Houston
37. Irwin
38. Jasper
39. Jeff Davis
40. Jefferson
41. Jenkins
42. Johnson
43. Jones
44. Lamar
45. Laurens
46. Lee
47. Lincoln
48. McDuffie
49. Macon
50. Marion
51. Meriwether
52. Miller
53. Mitchell
54. Monroe
55. Montgomery
56. Muscogee
57. Newton
58. Oconee
59. Oglethorpe
60. Peach
61. Pike
62. Pulaski
63. Putnam
64. Quitman
65. Randolph
66. Richmond
67. Schley
68. Screven
69. Seminole
70. Spalding
71. Stewart
72. Sumter
73. Talbot
74. Taliaferro
75. Tattnall
76. Taylor
77. Telfair
78. Terrell
79. Thomas
80. Tift
81. Toombs
82. Treutlen
83. Troup
84. Turner
85. Twiggs
86. Upson
87. Warren
88. Washington

Georgia—Continued

County School Districts—Continued

89. Webster
90. Wheeler
91. Wilcox
92. Wilkes
93. Wilkinson
94. Worth

City School Districts

1. Americus
2. Atlanta
3. Dublin
4. Hawkinsville
5. Hogansville
6. La Grange
7. Thomaston
8. Thomasville
9. Valdosta
10. Vidalia
11. West Point

Louisiana

1. Acadia
2. Allen
3. Ascension
4. Assumption
5. Avoyelles
6. Beauregard
7. Bienville
8. Bogalusa City
9. Bossier
10. Caddo
11. Cameron
12. Calcasieu
13. Caldwell
14. Catahoula
15. Claiborne
16. Concordia
17. De Soto
18. East Baton Rouge
19. East Carroll
20. East Feliciana
21. Evangeline
22. Franklin
23. Grant
24. Iberia
25. Iberville
26. Jackson
27. Jefferson
28. Jefferson Davis
29. Lafayette
30. Lafourche
31. La Salle
32. Lincoln
33. Livingston
34. Madison
35. Monroe City
36. Morehouse
37. Natchitoches
38. Orleans
39. Ouachita
40. Plaquemines
41. Pointe Coupee
42. Rapides
43. Red River
44. Richland
45. Sabine
46. St. Bernard
47. St. Charles
48. St. Helena
49. St. James
50. St. John the Baptist
51. St. Landry
52. St. Martin
53. St. Mary
54. St. Tammany
55. Tangipahoa
56. Tensas
57. Terrebonne
58. Union
59. Vermilion
60. Vernon
61. Washington
62. Webster
63. West Baton Rouge
64. West Carroll
65. West Feliciana
66. Winn

Mississippi

Counties

1. Alcorn
2. Attala
3. Bolivar
4. Calhoun
5. Chickasaw
6. Choctaw
7. Clarke
8. Claiborne
9. Clay
10. Coahoma
11. Copiah
12. Harrison
13. Hinds
14. Holmes
15. Humphreys
16. Itawamba
17. Jackson
18. Jasper
19. Jefferson Davis
20. Kemper
21. Lafayette
22. Lauderdale
23. Lawrence
24. Leake
25. Lee
26. Lincoln
27. Madison
28. Marion
29. Marshall
30. Monroe
31. Montgomery
32. Neshoba
33. Newton
34. Noxubee
35. North Pike
36. Pontotoc
37. Prentiss
38. Quitman
39. Rankin
40. Scott
41. Sharkey
42. Simpson
43. Stone
44. Sunflower
45. Tallahatchie
46. Tate
47. Tippah
48. Tishomingo
49. Union
50. Warren
51. Washington
52. Webster

Cities

1. Cleveland
2. Coffeeville
3. Columbus
4. Fayette
5. Greenville
6. Greenwood
7. Hattiesburg
8. Jackson
9. Laurel
10. Louisville
11. Meridian
12. Pascagoula
13. Philadelphia
14. Starkville
15. Tupelo

North Carolina

County School Districts

1. Beaufort
2. Bladen
3. Cabarrus
4. Caswell
5. Chatham
6. Davidson
7. Davie
8. Edgecombe
9. Gaston
10. Graham
11. Guilford
12. Hyde
13. Iredell
14. Jones
15. Martin
16. New Hanover
17. Pasquotank
18. Polk

North Carolina—Continued

County School Districts—Continued

19. Robeson
20. Rowan
21. Surry
22. Vance
23. Wake
24. Warren
25. Watauga
26. Wayne
27. Wilkes
28. Yadkin

City School Districts

1. Burlington
2. Charlotte/ Mecklenburg
3. Elkin
4. Greensboro
5. Greenville
6. Hickory
7. High Point
8. Kannapolis
9. Lenoir
10. Lexington
11. Lumberton
12. Mount Airy
13. Newbern
14. Raleigh
15. Rocky Mount
16. Salisbury
17. Statesville
18. Thomasville
19. Wilson
20. Winston-Salem/ Forsyth

South Carolina

County

1. Abbeville
2. Aiken
3. Anderson
4. Bamburg
5. Barnwell
6. Beaufort
7. Calhoun
8. Charleston
9. Cherokee
10. Chesterfield
11. Clarendon
12. Darlington
13. Dillon
14. Dorchester
15. Edgefield
16. Florence
17. Greenwood
18. Horry
19. Jasper
20. Kershaw
21. Lancaster
22. Laurens
23. Lee
24. Lexington
25. Marion
26. Orangeburg
27. Richland
28. Spartanburg
29. Sumter
30. Union
31. York

Texas

1. Alamo Heights
2. Aldine
3. Austin
4. Bay City
5. Beaumont
6. Brazos County
7. Bryan
8. Carthage

Texas—Continued

9. Cleveland
10. Columbia-Brazoria
11. Conroe
12. Corpus Christi
13. Crockett
14. Crosby
15. Cypress-Fairbanks
16. East Central
17. Edgewood
18. Galena Park
19. Galveston
20. Harlandale
21. Hearne
22. Houston
23. Huntsville
24. Jefferson
25. Karnack
26. Killeen

Texas—Continued

27. Longview
28. Lufkin
29. Marshall
30. Navasota
31. North East
32. Northside
33. Orange
34. Paris
35. Port Arthur
36. San Antonio
37. South San Antonio
38. Southwest
39. Spring
40. Texarkana
41. Tyler
42. Wichita Falls
43. Willis

Appendix C

PERSONS AND GROUPS CONTACTED*

ETHNIC GROUP	BLACK	WHITE	BROWN	TOTAL
1. CITY OFFICIALS				
a. Mayor (City Manager)	4	81	0	85
b. City Council Member	23	62	11	96
c. Department Head	16	44	0	60
d. Police Officials	84	246	0	330
e. Human Relations Commissions Members	175	156	1	332
2. COUNTY OFFICIALS				
a. Sheriff	4	45	0	49
b. Judge	2	17	0	19
c. Attorney	7	34	3	44
d. Commissioners	4	25	0	29
e. Education Official	20	146	0	166
3. STATE OFFICIALS				
a. Governor's Office	5	9	0	14
b. Attorney General and Staff	2	7	0	9
c. Education Official	2	13	0	15
d. State Police	6	149	0	155
4. FEDERAL OFFICIALS				
a. Judge	3	13	0	16
b. U. S. Attorney and Staff	2	21	0	23
c. HEW, Office for Civil Rights	28	28	1	57
d. OEO	50	43	0	93
e. Department of Transportation	0	12	0	12
f. FBI	3	23	0	26
g. Civil Rights Division	4	29	0	33
h. President's Advisory Committee	11	9	0	20
i. Civil Rights Commission	9	4	0	13
5. MEDIA PERSONNEL				
a. Newspaper Reporter/Executive	4	29	0	33
b. TV-Radio Reporter/Executive	0	47	1	48
6. EDUCATIONAL PERSONNEL				
a. Local or District Superintendent	19	130	0	149
b. School Board Member	24	201	0	225
c. Principal	118	196	0	314
d. Local or District Administrative Staff	51	118	0	169
e. Teacher	532	322	0	854
f. Paraprofessionals	79	95	0	174
g. Bus Drivers/Service Personnel	47	25	0	72
h. School Board Attorney	0	30	0	30

PERSONS AND GROUPS CONTACTED*—Continued

ETHNIC GROUP	BLACK	WHITE	BROWN	TOTAL
i. College President/Trustee	24	12	0	36
j. College Instructors/Administrative Staff	88	68	0	156
k. Students (Elem., Secondary, College)	2,090	854	40	2,984
7. MAJORITY GROUPS**				
a. Religious	0	64	0	64
b. Business	0	36	0	36
c. Parents/Community	0	41	0	41
d. Militant	0	24	0	24
e. Teacher Professional Organizations	0	1	0	1
8. MINORITY GROUPS**				
a. Religious	104	0	0	104
b. Business	29	0	0	29
c. Parents/Community	103	0	0	103
d. Militant	60	0	0	60
e. Teacher Professional Organizations	6	0	0	6
9. MINORITY/MAJORITY COALITIONS**				
a. Advisory Committee	— 80 —***			80
b. Teachers Professional Organizations	— 11 —***			11
10. CIVIL RIGHTS ORGANIZATIONS**	77	1	0	78
SUB TOTALS	4,010	3,510	57	XXXXX
			GRAND TOTAL	7,577

*Between August 15, 1970 — February 15, 1971.

**Groups counted as one contact.

***Coalitions included under Black Ethnic Grouping for tabulation purposes.

Appendix D

CRS ASSISTANCE TO SCHOOLS

Alabama

1. Huntsville
   Montgomery
   Birmingham

2. Montgomery
   Birmingham
   Mobile

3. Huntsville
   Mobile
   Montgomery
   Tuscaloosa

4. Mobile
   Montgomery
   Fairfield
   Huntsville

5. Huntsville
   Montgomery
   Mobile
   Jefferson County
   Bessemer

6. Huntsville
   Jefferson County
   Birmingham

7. Huntsville
   Mobile

8. Huntsville
   Mobile
   Birmingham
   Marion
   Madison County

9. Montgomery
   Hale
   Marengo County
   Mobile
   Huntsville

10. Madison

11. Dallas County
    Wilcox County
    Hale County

12. Huntsville

13. None

14. Huntsville (5 visits)
    Mobile (7 visits)

15. Huntsville
    Mobile
    Birmingham
    Fairfield

16. Mobile
    Huntsville
    Birmingham

17. None

Arkansas

1. None

2. Forrest City
   Wabbaseka
   Earle
   Eudora
   El Dorado
   Magnolia
   Brinkley
   West Memphis
   Watson Chapel
   Hughes

3. Forrest City
   Little Rock
   Brinkley
   North Little Rock
   Pulaski County
   El Dorado
   Junction City
   Camden

4. McNeil
   El Dorado
   Camden
   Hope
   Forrest City
   Earle
   Brinkley
   Marianna
   Eudora
   Dumas
   Little Rock
   Pulaski County

5. Little Rock
   Magnolia
   Camden
   Monticello
   Lonoke
   Brinkley
   Marianna
   Forrest City
   Earle
   Elaine

6. Monticello
   Fordyce
   Emmet
   Ashdown
   Magnolia
   El Dorado
   Brinkley
   Forrest City
   Earle
   Little Rock

7. Junction City
   Eudora
   Magnolia
   McNeil
   Waldo
   Hope
   Fordyce
   Stuttgart

8. None

9. Eudora
   McNeil

Arkansas—Continued

10. None

11. Arkansas
Council on
Human
Relations
Urban
League
Black United
Front

12. None

13. None

14. Ashdown
Hope
Stamps
Magnolia
El Dorado
Camden
Monticello
Watson
Chapel
Eudora
Wabbaseka
Earle
Forrest City
Brinkley
Parkin
Augusta
Newport
West
Memphis
Osceola
West Helena
Junction City
Hamburg
Eudora

15. Ashdown
Hope
Stamps
Magnolia
El Dorado
Camden
Monticello
Watson
Chapel
Eudora
Wabbaseka
Earle
Forrest City
Brinkley
Parkin
Augusta
Newport
West
Memphis
Osceola
West Helena
Junction City
Hamburg
Eudora

16. Magnolia
El Dorado
Earle
Forrest City
Wabbaseka
Brinkley

17. None

Florida

1. Orlando
Panama City

2. Orlando
Panama City
Port Saint
Joe
Monticello
St. Petersburg
Tampa
Dade City
Jacksonville
Daytona Beach
Belle Glade
Fort Pierce
Cocoa
Rockledge
Arcadia
Jasper
Eustis
Perry
Gainesville
Fort
Lauderdale
Miami
Homestead

Florida—Continued

Sweetwater
Quincy
Havana
Clewiston
Tallahassee
Bradenton
Orlando
Lakeland
Bartow
West Palm
Beach
Clearwater
St. Augustine
Sanford
Ocala
Pompano
Beach
Perrine
Hollywood
Dania
Chipley
Marianna
De Funiak
Springs
Apalachicola
Crawfordville
Panama City
Quincy
De Funiak
Springs
Perry
Cocoa
Monticello
Daytona
Ocala
Jasper

3. Dade City
St. Petersburg
Daytona
Beach
Panama City
Orlando
Gainesville
Tampa
Arcadia
Sanford
Daytona

4. Panama City
Jacksonville
Quincy
St. Petersburg
Port Saint
Joe
Tampa
Orlando
Dade City
Fort Pierce
Sanford
Belle Glade

5. Orlando
Ocala
St. Petersburg
Jacksonville
Panama City
Sanford
Fort Pierce

6. Panama City
Jacksonville
Orlando
St. Petersburg
Tampa
Dade City
Fort Pierce
Sanford
Belle Glade
De Funiak
Springs
Cocoa
Perry
Daytona
Ocala
Arcadia
Bradenton
Bartow
Fort
Lauderdale
Monticello
Jasper
Miami
Gainesville

7. Miami
Homestead
Jacksonville
Daytona
Gainesville
Panama City
Lakeland
Tampa
St. Petersburg
Sanford
Jasper

Florida—Continued

Orlando
Dade City
Perry
Arcadia
Bartow
Bradenton

8. Gainesville
Jacksonville

9. Eustis
(2 visits)
Tavares
St. Petersburg
(2 visits)
Orlando
Tampa

10. Gainesville
(2 visits)
Sanford
Jacksonville

11. St. Petersburg
Arcadia
Orlando
Sanford
Miami

12. None

13. Panama City
Daytona
Beach

14. Orlando
(4 visits)
Panama City
(2 visits)
Port Staint
Joe
(3 visits)
Monticello
(2 visits)
St. Petersburg
(2 visits)
Tampa
Dade City
Jacksonville
(4 visits)
Daytona
Beach
(3 visits)
Belle Glade
(2 visits)
Fort Pierce
Cocoa
(2 visits)
Arcadia
(2 visits)
Eustis
Perry
Gainesville
(2 visits)
Miami
(3 visits)
Quincy
(4 visits)
Tallahassee
Lakeland
Bartow
Clearwater
Ocala
(2 visits)
De Funiak
Springs
(2 visits)
Hollywood
Apalachicola
Homestead

15. Panama City
(3 visits)
Port Staint
Joe
(2 visits)
St. Petersburg
(2 visits)
Miami
(2 visits)
Daytona
Beach
(2 visits)
Ocala
(2 visits)
Belle Glade
Eustis
Fort Pierce
De Funiak
Springs
Orlando
Rockledge
Pompano
Beach

16. Panama City
(3 visits)

Florida—Continued

Port Saint
Joe
(2 visits)
Orlando
(2 visits)
Daytona
Beach
(2 visits)
Belle Glade
(2 visits)
Fort Pierce
(2 visits)
St. Petersburg
Ocala
(2 visits)

17. Miami
Arcadia
St. Petersburg
Dade City

Georgia

1. Spalding
County
Bibb County

2. De Kalb
County
Atlanta
(3 visits)
Chatham
County
Coweta
County
(2 visits)
Bibb County
(15 visits)
Baldwin
County
(8 visits)
Lamar County
(12 visits)
Jones County
(5 visits)
Upson County
(2 visits)
Jasper County
(2 visits)
Spalding
County
(2 visits)
Washington
County
(2 visits)
Laurens
County
(2 visits)
Sumter County
(2 visits)
Early County
(2 visits)
Peach County
(5 visits)
Macon County
(4 visits)
Dodge County
(2 visits)
Lee County
Quitman
County
Terrell
County
Baker County
Stewart
County
(2 visits)
Randolph
County
Dooly County
(2 visits)
Houston
County
Pulaski
County
Dougherty
County
(2 visits)
Crisp County
(2 visits)
Talbot County
Ben Hill
County
Colquitt
County
(2 visits)
Jeff Davis
County
Dublin
(7 visits)

Georgia—Continued

Wilkes
County
(9 visits)
Richmond
County
(9 visits)

3. Chatham
County
(3 visits)
De Kalb
County
Clarke County
Lamar County
Bibb County
(2 visits)
Jones County
Washington
County
Pike County
Meriwether
County
Twiggs County
Crawford
County
Baldwin
County
(2 visits)
Peach County
Dublin
(2 visits)
Early County
Baker County
Wilkes
County
(2 visits)
Jenkins
County
Jefferson
County
(2 visits)
Lincoln
County
Columbia
County

4. De Kalb
County
Chatham
County
Bibb County
(5 visits)
Lamar County
(4 visits)
Jones County
(3 visits)
Upson County
(4 visits)
Jasper County
(3 visits)
Washington
County
(3 visits)
West Point
Peach County
(2 visits)
Baldwin
County
(3 visits)
Dublin
(4 visits)
Dooly County
(2 visits)
Wilkes County
(9 visits)
Richmond
County
(4 visits)
Burke County
(2 visits)
Columbia
County

5. Chatham
County
Bibb County
(8 visits)
Taylor County
Peach County
Dublin
Burke County
Wilkes County

6. Chatham
County
De Kalb
County
Taylor County
Hogansville
Peach County
(2 visits)
Dublin
(2 visits)
Early County
Lee County
Jeff Davis
County

Georgia—Continued

Wilkes County
(3 visits)
Randolph
County

7. Dougherty
County
Dublin
(2 visits)
Wilkes County

8. None

9. Worth
County
(2 visits)
Putnam
County
Butts County
Baker County
(2 visits)
Dougherty
County
Sumter County
(2 visits)
Laurens
County
(2 visits)
Randolph
County

10. Dougherty
County
Baker County

11. Bibb County
Telfair County
(2 visits)
Baldwin
County
(2 visits)
Clarke County
Dooly County
(2 visits)
Chatham
County
(2 visits)
Richmond
County

12. Dublin
Peach County
Ben Hill
County

13. Bibb County
Lamar County
(2 visits)
Spalding
County

14. Chatham
County
Bibb County
(7 visits)
Lamar County
(4 visits)
Jones County
(4 visits)
West Point
(2 visits)
Upson County
(2 visits)
Jasper County
(2 visits)
Washington
County
Monroe
County
(2 visits)
Twiggs County
(3 visits)
Wilkinson
County
(3 visits)
Dublin
(9 visits)
Peach County
(2 visits)
Sumter
County
(4 visits)
Crisp County
(2 visits)
Colquitt
County
(2 visits)
Baldwin
County
(3 visits)
Jenkins
County
Wilkes
County
(6 visits)
Jefferson
County

Georgia—Continued

Richmond County (3 visits)
Hancock County

15. Chatham County (3 visits)
Bibb County (2 visits)
Jones County
Lamar County (5 visits)
Crawford County
Twiggs County
Hogansville
Meriwether County
Pike County
Dublin (3 visits)
Peach County (2 visits)
Ben Hill County
Baker County
Lee County
Colquitt County (2 visits)
Jeff Davis County
Dooly County
Baldwin County
Richmond County (3 visits)
Wilkes County (5 visits)
Columbia County (4 visits)

16. Bibb County (2 visits)
Jones County
Lamar County (3 visits)
Peach County (2 visits)
Dublin (3 visits)

17. Baldwin County (3 visits)
Randolph County
Tattnall County
Wilkes County (2 visits)
Jenkins County
Jefferson County

Louisiana

1. New Orleans
Baton Rouge

2. Orleans Parish (2 visits)
Acadia Parish
Allen Parish
Ascension Parish
Avoyelles Parish
Beauregard Parish
Bienville Parish
Bogalusa
Bossier Parish
Caddo Parish
Calcasieu Parish
Caldwell Parish
Claiborne Parish
Concordia Parish

Louisiana—Continued

De Soto Parish
East Baton Rouge Parish
East Carroll Parish
East Feliciana Parish
Evangeline Parish
Franklin Parish
Grant Parish
Iberia Parish
Iverville Parish
Jackson Parish
Jefferson Parish
Lafayette Parish
Lafourche Parish
Lake Charles
La Salle Parish
Lincoln Parish
Livingston Parish
Madison Parish
Monroe
Natchitoches Parish
Winn Parish
Ouachita Parish
Plaquemines Parish
Pointe Coupee Parish
Rapides Parish
Richland Parish
St. Bernard Parish
St. Charles Parish
St. Helena Parish
St. James Parish
St. John the Baptist Parish
St. Landry Parish
St. Martin Parish
St. Mary Parish
St. Tammany Parish
Tangipahoa Parish
Tensas Parish
Terrebonne Parish
Union Parish
Vermilion Parish
Vernon Parish
Washington Parish
Webster Parish
West Baton Rouge Parish
West Carroll Parish
West Feliciana Parish

3. Orleans Parish
East Baton Rouge Parish
Alexandria
Shreveport
Bossier Parish
Iberville Parish
Plaquemines Parish
Bogalusa
Monroe
Pointe Coupee Parish

Louisiana—Continued

4. St. Landry Parish
Pointe Coupee Parish
Evangeline Parish
Vernon Parish
Iberville Parish
Tangipahoa Parish
Lafourche Parish
East Baton Rouge Parish
West Baton Rouge Parish
Concordia Parish
Terrebonne Parish
Lincoln Parish
Bienville Parish
Bossier Parish
Caddo Parish
Claiborne Parish
De Soto Parish
East Carroll Parish
Jackson Parish
Madison Parish
Monroe
Ouachita Parish
Union Parish
Webster Parish
West Carroll Parish

5. St. Landry Parish
Pointe Coupee Parish
Evangeline Parish
Vernon Parish
Iberville Parish
Tangipahoa Parish
Lafourche Parish
East Baton Rouge Parish
West Baton Rouge Parish
Concordia Parish
Terrebonne Parish
Lincoln Parish
Bienville Parish
Bossier Parish
Caddo Parish
Claiborne Parish
De Soto Parish
East Carroll Parish
Jackson Parish
Madison Parish
Monroe
Ouachita
Union Parish
Webster Parish
West Carroll Parish

6. Terrebonne Parish (2 visits)
Washington Parish

Louisiana—Continued

Bugalusa City
Lafourche Parish
Bossier Parish
Caddo Parish
Caldwell Parish
Concordia Parish
East Baton Rouge Parish
Evangeline Parish
Grant Parish
Iberville Parish
Lafayette Parish
Lincoln Parish
Livingston Parish
Monroe
Orleans Parish
Plaquemines Parish
Pointe Coupee Parish
Rapides Parish
St. Charles Parish
St. James Parish
St. Landry Parish
St. Mary Parish
Tangipahoa Parish
Tensas Parish
Winn Parish
Union Parish
West Baton Rouge Parish

7. Orleans Parish
East Baton Rouge Parish
Rapides Parish
Caddo Parish
Bossier Parish
Washington Parish
Tangipahoa Parish
Lafourche Parish
Terrebonne Parish

8. Orleans Parish

9. Vernon Parish
Caddo Parish
Orleans Parish
Terrebonne Parish
Lafourche Parish
Rapides Parish
Washington Parish
East Baton Rouge Parish
Iberville Parish
St. Landry Parish

10. East Baton Rouge Parish
Orleans Parish

11. SOUL (Southern Organization for Unified Leadership)

Louisiana—Continued

Urban League
NAACP
Louisiana Education Association
Citizenship Education Committee
Voters League

12. Orleans Parish

13. East Baton Rouge Parish
Bossier Parish
Caddo Parish

14. Orleans Parish (2 visits)
Acadia Parish
Allen Parish
Ascension Parish
Avoyelles Parish
Beauregard Parish
Bienville Parish
Bogalusa
Bossier Parish
Caddo Parish
Calcasieu Parish
Caldwell Parish
Claiborne Parish
Concordia Parish
De Soto Parish
East Baton Rouge Parish
East Carroll Parish
East Feliciana Parish
Evangeline Parish
Franklin Parish
Grant Parish
Iberia Parish
Iberville Parish
Jackson Parish
Jefferson Parish
Lafayette Parish
Lafourche Parish
Lake Charles
La Salle Parish
Lincoln Parish
Livingston Parish
Madison Parish
Monroe
Natchitoches Parish
Winn Parish
Ouachita Parish
Plaquemines Parish
Pointe Coupee Parish
Rapides Parish
Richland Parish
St. Bernard Parish
St. Charles Parish
St. Helena Parish
St. James Parish
St. John the Baptist Parish
St. Landry Parish

Louisiana—Continued

St. Martin Parish
St. Mary Parish
St. Tammany Parish
Tangipahoa Parish
Tensas Parish
Terrebonne Parish
Union Parish
Vermilion Parish
Vernon Parish
Washington Parish
Webster Parish
West Baton Rouge Parish
West Carroll Parish
West Feliciana Parish

15. Orleans Parish (2 visits)
Acadia Parish
Allen Parish
Ascension Parish
Avoyelles Parish
Beauregard Parish
Bienville Parish
Bogalusa
Bossier Parish
Caddo Parish
Calcasieu Parish
Caldwell Parish
Claiborne Parish
Concordia Parish
De Soto Parish
East Baton Rouge Parish
East Carroll Parish
East Feliciana Parish
Evangeline Parish
Franklin Parish
Grant Parish
Iberia Parish
Iberville Parish
Jackson Parish
Jefferson Parish
Lafayette Parish
Lafourche Parish
Lake Charles
La Salle Parish
Lincoln Parish
Livingston Parish
Madison Parish
Monroe
Natchitoches Parish
Jefferson Davis Parish
Ouachita Parish
Plaquemines Parish
Pointe Coupee Parish
Rapides Parish
Richland Parish
St. Bernard Parish
St. Charles Parish
St. Helena Parish
St. James Parish
St. John the Baptist Parish
St. Landry Parish

Louisiana—Continued

St. Martin Parish
St. Mary Parish
St. Tammany Parish
Tangipahoa Parish
Tensas Parish
Terrebonne Parish
Union Parish
Vermilion Parish
Vernon Parish
Washington Parish
Webster Parish (2 visits)
West Baton Rouge Parish
West Carroll Parish
West Feliciana Parish
Winn Parish
Cameron Parish

16. St. Landry Parish
Pointe Coupee Parish
Evangeline Parish
Vernon Parish
Monroe Parish
De Soto Farish
Red River Parish
Caddo Parish
Bossier Parish
East Baton Rouge Parish
Tangipahoa Parish
Terrebonne Parish
Concordia Parish
St. Helena Parish

17. Vernon Parish
Caddo Parish
Bossier Parish
Caldwell Parish
Concordia Parish
De Soto Parish
East Baton Rouge Parish
Iberville Parish
Jefferson Parish
Lafayette Parish
Livingston Parish
Monroe
Orleans Parish
Pointe Coupee Parish
St. Landry Parish
Tensas Parish
Union Parish
Washington Parish

Mississippi

1. None

2. Philadelphia
Louisville
Meridian
Vicksburg
Macon

3. None

4. Philadelphia
Louisville
Meridian
Vicksburg
Marion County

5. None

6. None

7. Charleston

8. None

9. Rankin County
Montgomery County
Vicksburg
Hinds County
Simpson County

10. None

11. Tallahatchie County
Jackson

12. None

13. None

14. Simpson County
Vicksburg
Tallahatchie County
Yalobusha County
Madison County
Rankin County
Philadelphia

15. Louisville
Philadelphia
Vicksburg
Meridian
Monroe

16. None

17. None

North Carolina

1. None

2. Henderson (4 visits)
Warrenton (3 visits)
Wilmington (3 visits)
Winston-Salem
New Bern
Elizabethtown
East Arcadia
Statesville
North Wilksboro
Rowan County
Charlotte
Wilson County
Greensboro
Vance County
Troutman
Nash County

3. Wilmington
Henderson (3 visits)
Winston-Salem

4. Henderson (5 visits)
Warrenton (5 visits)
Wilmington (3 visits)
Winston-Salem (3 visits)
Elizabethtown (2 visits)
East Arcadia (3 visits)

North Carolina—Continued

5. Wilmington
   Henderson (2 visits)
   Warrenton (2 visits)

6. Wilmington
   Henderson (2 visits)
   Warrenton (2 visits)
   Winston-Salem

7. Salisbury
   Towan County

8. Boone
   Charlotte
   Greensboro

9. None

10. Wilmington

11. Winston-Salem
    Warrenton (Vance County)
    Greensboro

12. None

13. None

14. Wilmington (8 visits)
    Henderson (2 visits)
    Warrenton
    Winston-Salem
    Elizabethtown

15. Wilmington (4 visits)
    Warrenton (5 visits)
    Henderson (4 visits)
    Winston-Salem

16. Winston-Salem (2 visits)
    Henderson (2 visits)
    Warrenton (2 visits)

17. None

South Carolina

1. Spartanburg
   Forest Acres
   Greenville
   Sumter
   Berea

2. Greenville
   Berea
   Spartanburg
   Columbia
   Denmark
   Blackville
   Sumter
   Rock Hill
   Hartsville
   Aiken
   Union
   Landrum
   Ridgeland
   Easley
   Forest Acres
   York

3. Landrum
   Denmark
   Greenville
   Columbia (2 visits)

4. Greenville
   Berea
   Spartanburg
   Columbia
   Denmark
   Blackville
   Sumter
   Rock Hill
   Hartsville
   Aiken
   Union
   Landrum
   Ridgeland
   Easley
   Forest Acres
   York
   Clover
   Bluffton

5. None

6. Greenville
   Berea
   Spartanburg
   Columbia
   Denmark
   Blackville
   Sumter
   Rock Hill
   Hartsville
   Aiken
   Union
   Landrum
   Ridgeland
   Easley
   Forest Acres
   York
   Clover
   Bluffton

7. Greenville
   Berea
   Lexington

8. None

9. York
   Chesterfield
   Union
   Batesburg
   Lexington
   Spartanburg

10. None

11. Allen University
    Benedict College
    Voorhees College
    Barnwell, District 19

12. None

13. None

14. Greenville
    Berea
    Spartanburg
    Columbia
    Denmark
    Blackville
    Sumter
    Rock Hill
    Hartsville
    Aiken
    Union
    Landrum
    Ridgeland
    Easley
    Forest Acres
    York
    Clover
    Bluffton
    Chesterfield

15. Greenville
    Landrum
    Denmark
    Blackville
    Bluffton
    Forest Acres

16. Sumter
    Landrum
    Forest Acres
    Columbia
    Denmark

17. Columbia

Texas

1. Houston
   Paris
   Texas College

2. Orange
   Paris
   Hearne

Texas—Continued

Lufkin
Galena Park
Bryan

3. Paris
Houston
Hearne
Bryan
Lufkin

4. Orange
Galena Park
Crosby
Hearne
Longview
Houston
Bryan
Lufkin
Tyler
Navasota
San Antonio

5. Hearne
Houston
Crosby
Orange
Lufkin
Paris
Tyler

6. Orange
Hearne
Longview
Lufkin
Paris
Houston
Tyler

7. Tyler
Houston
Baytown

8. Hearne
Crosby

9. Paris
Houston

10. None

11. None

Texas—Continued

12. None

13. None

14. Houston
Galena Park
Orange
Hearne
Crosby
Tyler
Paris
Longview
Karnack
Spring
Cleveland
San Antonio
Baytown
Cypress-
Fairbanks
School
District
Killeen
Lufkin
Albany
Crockett

15. Houston
Galena Park
Orange
Hearne
Crosby
Tyler
Paris
Longview
Karnack
Spring
Cleveland
San Antonio
Baytown
Cypress-
Fairbanks
School
District
Killeen
Lufkin
Albany
Crockett

16. Orange

17. Orange

CRS ASSISTANCE TO COMMUNITIES

Alabama

1. Bibb County
   Butler County
   Chambers County
   Clarke County
   Dallas County
   Greene County
   Hale County
   Jefferson County
   Lowndes County
   Madison County
   Marengo County
   Mobile County
   Montgomery County
   Perry County
   Pickens County
   Pike County
   St. Clair County
   Talladega County
   Tuscaloosa County
   Wilcox County

2. Huntsville
   Montgomery
   Fairfield

3. Mobile
   Huntsville

4. Huntsville
   Montgomery
   Selma
   Mobile
   Birmingham
   Pickens County
   Pike County
   Greene County
   Perry County

5. Dallas County
   Pickens County
   Greene County
   Pike County

6. Jefferson County
   Jackson
   Bessemer
   Dallas County
   Fairfield
   Ensley
   Marion
   (2 visits)

Alabama—Continued

Pickens County
Tuscaloosa
Clarke County
Mobile
Chambers County
Perry County
Butler County
Madison County
Huntsville
Pike County
Montgomery

7. Huntsville
   Montgomery

8. Montgomery
   Huntsville
   Mobile
   Birmingham

9. Mobile
   Huntsville

10. Montgomery
    Mobile
    Huntsville
    Birmingham

11. Huntsville

Arkansas

1. Little Rock
   North Little Rock
   Brinkley
   Forrest City
   Junction City
   Camden
   El Dorado
   Dumas
   Carthage
   Fordyce
   McGehee

2. Little Rock
   Watson
   Chapel
   Forrest City

3. None

4. Earle
   Forrest City
   Hughes
   Camden
   El Dorado

5. Brinkley
   Cotton Plant
   Hughes
   Junction City
   Hope
   Camden

Arkansas—Continued

Monticello
Warren

6. None

7. None

8. Osceola
Earle
Forrest City
W. Memphis
Marianna
Junction City
Dumas
Monticello
Eudora

9. Hope
Emmet
Magnolia
Stamps
Waldo
Camden
El Dorado
Hamburg
Wilmot
Eudora
Fordyce
Hot Springs
Watson Chapel
Stuttgart
Lonoke
Brinkley
Marianna
Augusta
Earle
Parkin
W. Memphis
Marion
Osceola

10. None

11. None

Florida

1. Panama City (2 visits)
Port Saint Joe (2 visits)
Monticello
St. Petersburg (2 visits)
Jacksonville (2 visits)
Daytona Beach (2 visits)
Fort Pierce
Arcadia
Perry
Quincy (2 visits)
Orlando
Ocala (2 visits)
De Funiak Springs

2. Miami (3 visits)
Orlando
Daytona Beach
Fort Pierce
St. Petersburg (2 visits)
Panama City
Jacksonville

3. Jacksonville
Miami (2 visits)
Orlando
Panama City
St. Petersburg
Fort Lauderdale
Gainesville

4. Panama City (2 visits)
Port Saint Joe (2 visits)
St. Petersburg
Ocala

Florida—Continued

Daytona Beach (3 visits)
Belle Glade
Fort Pierce
De Funiak Springs
Orlando (2 visits)
Jacksonville
Quincy (2 visits)

5. Marianna
Arcadia
Miami
Daytona Beach (2 visits)
Panama City (2 visits)
Port Saint Joe (2 visits)
St. Petersburg (2 visits)
Tampa
Belle Glade
Fort Pierce
Dade City
Tallahassee (2 visits)
Jacksonville (3 visits)
Cocoa Beach
Rockledge
Perry
Monticello
Homestead
Quincy
Bradenton
Bartow
Lakeland
Ocala (2 visits)
Tampa
Pompano Beach
Apalachicola
Eustis
Leesburg
Gainesville (2 visits)
Chipley
Sanford

6. St. Petersburg (3 visits)
Panama City (2 visits)
Port Saint Joe (2 visits)
Jacksonville (2 visits)
Dade City (2 visits)
Tampa
Monticello
Fort Pierce
Cocoa
Arcadia (2 visits)
Eustis
De Funiak Springs (2 visits)
Gainesville (3 visits)
Bartow
Sanford
Ocala
Miami (3 visits)
Quincy (2 visits)

7. De Funiak Springs
Daytona Beach
Panama City
Port Saint Joe
Arcadia
Fort Pierce

8. Daytona Beach (3 visits)
St. Petersburg (2 visits)
Miami (2 visits)
Orlando
Jacksonville (2 visits)

Florida—Continued

Quincy
Tallahassee

9. Clearwater
Daytona Beach (2 visits)
Panama City (2 visits)
Port Saint Joe (2 visits)
St. Petersburg (2 visits)
Tampa (2 visits)
Jacksonville (2 visits)
Belle Glade (2 visits)
Ft. Pierce (2 visits)
Rockledge
Arcadia (2 visits)
Perry
Chipley
Eustis (2 visits)
De Funiak Springs
Perry
Gainesville (2 visits)
Miami (2 visits)
Quincy (3 visits)
Tallahassee (2 visits)
Orlando (2 visits)
Ocala (2 visits)
Sanford
Pompano Beach
Monticello

10. Ocala
Daytona Beach (2 visits)

11. Ocala (2 visits)
Daytona Beach (2 visits)
St. Petersburg (2 visits)
Tampa

Georgia

1. Richmond County
Peach County (2 visits)
Baldwin County (2 visits)
Dublin (4 visits)
Wilkes County (4 visits)
Bibb County (4 visits)
Lamar County (6 visits)

2. Baldwin County
Dublin
Quitman County
Bibb County (5 visits)
Chatham County (2 visits)
Clarke County (2 visits)

3. Baldwin County (2 visits)
Dublin (2 visits)
Bibb County (4 visits)

Georgia—Continued

Richmond County

4. Bibb County (6 visits)
Dublin (2 visits)
Peach County (2 visits)
Sumter County (2 visits)
Lee County
Jeff Davis County
Lamar County (3 visits)
Upson County
Chatham County
Wilkes County (2 visits)
Richmond County
Columbia County (2 visits)
Bulloch County (3 visits)
Dooly County

5. Bibb County (4 visits)
Peach County (3 visits)
Baldwin County (3 visits)
Dooly County (2 visits)
Dublin (4 visits)
Sumter County (3 visits)
Dougherty County (2 visits)
Washington County
Wilkes County (2 visits)
Lamar County (2 visits)
Richmond County
Twiggs County
Jones County
Chatham County
Clarke County
Emanuel County (2 visits)
Jenkins County
Burke County (2 visits)
Early County

6. Bibb County (4 visits)
Dublin (4 visits)
Richmond County
Jenkins County
Jefferson County
Sumter County
Baldwin County
Peach County
Dodge County
Lee County
Lamar County (3 visits)
Taylor County (5 visits)
Jasper County (2 visits)
Monroe County (2 visits)
Twiggs County (4 visits)
Wilkinson County (2 visits)

Georgia—Continued

Johnson
County
(2 visits)
Washington
County
(4 visits)
Jones County
(6 visits)
Butts County
Upson County
(2 visits)
Pike County
Troup County
(3 visits)
West Point
(3 visits)
La Grange
Hogansville
Meriwether
County
Crawford
County
Clarke County
Chatham
County
Wilkes County

7. Baldwin
County
Dublin
Peach County
Early County
Jones County
Chatham
County
Bibb County
Lamar County

8. Sumter
County
Peach County
Dublin
Richmond
County
Bibb County
(6 visits)
Wilkes County
Bulloch
County
Emanuel
County
Houston
County
Lamar County
Chatham
County
(2 visits)

9. Richmond
County
Baldwin
County
(2 visits)
Peach County
(3 visits)
Dublin
(4 visits)
Dooly County
(2 visits)
Sumter
County
(3 visits)
Wilkes County
(8 visits)
Bibb County
(3 visits)
Lamar County
(8 visits)
Twiggs
County
(3 visits)

10. Baldwin
County

11. Atlanta
Baldwin
County
Sumter
County
Dublin
(2 visits)

Louisiana

1. Orleans Parish
(2 visits)
Acadia Parish
Allen Parish
Ascension
Parish

Louisiana—Continued

Avoyelles
Parish
Beauregard
Parish
Bienville
Parish
Bogalusa
Bossier Parish
Caddo Parish
Calcasieu
Parish
Caldwell
Parish
Claiborne
Parish
Concordia
Parish
De Soto Parish
East Baton
Rouge
Parish
East Carroll
Parish
East Feliciana
Parish
Evangeline
Parish
Franklin
Parish
Grant Parish
Iberia Parish
Iberville
Parish
Jackson
Parish
Jefferson
Parish
Lafayette
Parish
Lafourche
Parish
Lake Charles
La Salle Parish
Lincoln
Parish
Livingston
Parish
Madison
Parish
Monroe
Natchitoches
Parish
Winn Parish
Ouachita
Parish
Plaquemines
Parish
Pointe Coupee
Parish
Rapides
Parish
Richland
Parish
St. Bernard
Parish
St. Charles
Parish
St. Helena
Parish
St. James
Parish
St. John the
Baptist
Parish
St. Landry
Parish
St. Martin
Parish
St. Mary
Parish
St. Tammany
Parish
Tangipahoa
Parish
Tensas Parish
Terrebonne
Parish
Union Parish
Vermilion
Parish
Vernon Parish
Washington
Parish
Webster
Parish
West Baton
Rouge
Parish
West Carroll
Parish
West Feliciana
Parish

2. Shreveport
Alexandria

Louisiana—Continued

Pointe Coupee Parish
Houma
Terrebonne
New Orleans
Baton Rouge
Bogalusa

3. Shreveport
New Orleans
Bogalusa
Houma
Thibodaux
Amite
Pointe Coupee Parish
Bossier Parish

4. Bogalusa
Caddo Parish
Concordia Parish
East Baton Rouge Parish
Evangeline Parish
Iberville Parish
Lafourche Parish
Livingston Parish
Orleans Parish
Pointe Coupee Parish
St. Charles Parish
St. Landry Parish
Tangipahoa Parish

5. Orleans Parish (2 visits)
Acadia Parish
Allen Parish
Ascension Parish
Avoyelles Parish
Beauregard Parish
Bienville Parish
Bogalusa
Bossier Parish
Caddo Parish
Calcasieu Parish
Caldwell Parish
Claiborne Parish
Concordia Parish
De Soto Parish
East Baton Rouge Parish
East Carroll Parish
East Feliciana Parish
Evangeline Parish
Franklin Parish
Grant Parish
Iberia Parish
Iberville Parish
Jackson Parish
Jefferson Parish
Lafayette Parish
Lafourche Parish
Lake Charles
La Salle Parish
Lincoln Parish
Livingston Parish
Madison Parish
Monroe
Natchitoches Parish
Jefferson Davis Parish
Ouachita Parish

Louisiana—Continued

Plaquemines Parish
Pointe Coupee Parish
Rapides Parish
Richland Parish
St. Bernard Parish
St. Charles Parish
St. Helena Parish
St. James Parish
St. John the Baptist Parish
St. Landry Parish
St. Martin Parish
St. Mary Parish
St. Tammany Parish
Tangipahoa Parish
Tensas Parish
Terrebonne Parish
Union Parish
Vermilion Parish
Vernon Parish
Washington Parish
Webster Parish (2 visits)
West Baton Rouge Parish
West Carroll Parish
West Feliciana Parish
Winn Parish
Cameron Parish

6. Caddo Parish
Claiborne Parish (2 visits)
Jackson Parish (2 visits)
Monroe (2 visits)
Ouachita Parish
Union Parish (2 visits)
West Carroll Parish (2 visits)
Richland Parish (2 visits)
Iberville Parish
East Baton Rouge Parish
West Baton Rouge Parish
Vermilion Parish
Beauregard Parish
Allen Parish
Acadia Parish
Pointe Coupee Parish
St. Landry Parish
St. Martin Parish
St. John the Baptist Parish
Assumption Parish
Lafourche Parish
St. Charles Parish
Orleans Parish
Jefferson Parish
St. Bernard Parish

Louisiana—Continued

Lafayette Parish
Iberia Parish
St. Mary Parish
St. Helena Parish
Tangipahoa Parish
Concordia Parish
Tensas Parish
Avoyelles Parish
Catahoula Parish
Winn Parish
Sabine Parish
Vernon Parish

7. New Orleans
Shreveport
Bogalusa

8. Baton Rouge
New Orleans
Shreveport
Thibodaux
Houma
Alexandria

9. Orleans Parish (2 visits)
Acadia Parish
Allen Parish
Ascension Parish
Avoyelles Parish
Beauregard Parish
Bienville Parish
Bogalusa
Bossier Parish
Caddo Parish
Calcasieu Parish
Caldwell Parish
Claiborne Parish
Concordia Parish
De Soto Parish
East Baton Rouge Parish
East Carroll Parish
East Feliciana Parish
Evangeline Parish
Franklin Parish
Grant Parish
Iberia Parish
Iberville Parish
Jackson Parish
Jefferson Parish
Lafayette Parish
Lafourche Parish
Lake Charles
La Salle Parish
Lincoln Parish
Livingston Parish
Madison Parish
Monroe
Natchitoches Parish
Cameron Parish
Ouachita Parish
Plaquemines Parish
Pointe Coupee Parish
Rapides Parish
Richland Parish
St. Bernard Parish

Louisiana—Continued

St. Charles Parish
St. Helena Parish
St. James Parish
St. John the Baptist Parish
St. Landry Parish
St. Martin Parish
St. Mary Parish
St. Tammany Parish
Tangipahoa Parish
Tensas Parish
Terrebonne Parish
Union Parish
Vermilion Parish
Vernon Parish
Washington Parish
Webster Parish (2 visits)
West Baton Rouge Parish
West Carroll Parish
West Feliciana Parish
Jefferson Davis Parish
Winn Parish

10. Baton Rouge
Shreveport
Bogalusa
Houma
Homer
Lake Charles
Alexandria

11. Jefferson Parish
Baton Rouge
Shreveport
Bogalusa
Houma
Homer
Lake Charles
Alexandria

Mississippi

1. Philadelphia
Marion County
Charleston
Meridian
Coffeeville

2. Philadelphia
Simpson County
Madison County

3. Philadelphia

4. Charleston

5. Philadelphia
Macon
West Point
Columbus
Coffeeville
Charleston
Rankin County
Montgomery County
Greenwood
Louisville
Meridian
Anguilla
Glen Allan
Starkville
Jackson
Vicksburg
Hattiesburg
Flora

Mississippi—Continued

6. Philadelphia
7. None
8. None
9. Philadelphia
   Coffeeville
   Charleston
10. None
11. None

North Carolina

1. Winston-Salem (3 visits)
   New Bern
   Wilmington (2 visits)
   Henderson (6 visits)
2. Wilmington
3. Warrenton (2 visits)
4. Henderson
   Winston-Salem
   Warrenton
5. Winston-Salem (5 visits)
6. None
7. Winston-Salem
8. None
9. Henderson
10. None
11. Henderson

South Carolina

1. Denmark
   Sumter
   Landrum
   Pickens County
   Spartanburg
   Landrum
2. None
3. None
4. Greenville
   Blackville
5. Denmark
6. Denmark
   Landrum

South Carolina—Continued

7. None
   Union
   Landrum
8. None
   Ridgeland
   Easley
9. Greenville
   Berea
   Spartanburg
   Columbia
   Denmark
   Blackville
   Sumter
   Rock Hill
   Hartsville
   Aiken
   Forest Acres
   York
   Clover
   Bluffton
   Chesterfield
10. Forest Acres
11. None

Texas

1. San Antonio
   Houston
   Crockett
   Palestine
   Paris
   Hearne
2. None
3. None
4. None
5. Galena Park
   Hearne
   Karnack
   Lufkin
   Marshall
   Crosby
   Bryan
6. Hearne
7. None
8. Tyler
9. Houston
   Galena Park
   Orange
   Hearne
   Crosby
   Tyler
   Paris
   Longview
   Karnack
   Spring
   Cleveland
   San Antonio
   Baytown
   Cypress-Fairbanks School District
   Killeen
   Lufkin
   Albany
   Crockett
10. None
11. None

CRISIS RESPONSE ACTIVITY

Alabama

1. Huntsville
   Mobile

2. Huntsville
   Mobile
   Birmingham

3. None

4. Huntsville

5. Huntsville
   Mobile
   Bessemer

6. Mobile
   Huntsville
   Fairfield

7. Montgomery

8. Mobile
   Huntsville
   Montgomery

9. Mobile
   Bessemer
   Huntsville

Arkansas

1. None

2. Watson
   Chapel
   Earle
   Parkin

3. Forrest City
   Earle
   Watson
   Chapel
   Little Rock

4. Little Rock
   Forrest City
   Earle
   Watson
   Chapel
   Wabbaseka

5. Little Rock
   Forrest City

6. Parkin
   Watson
   Chapel
   Earle

7. Watson
   Chapel
   Earle

8. Hope
   Emmet
   Magnolia
   Stamps
   Waldo
   Camden
   El Dorado

Arkansas—Continued

Hamburg
Wilmot
Eudora
Fordyce
Hot Springs
Watson
Chapel
Stuttgart
Lonoke
Brinkley
Marianna
Augusta
Earle
Parkin
W. Memphis
Marion
Osceola

9. Hope
   Emmet
   Magnolia
   Stamps
   Waldo
   Camden
   El Dorado
   Hamburg
   Wilmot
   Eudora
   Fordyce
   Hot Springs
   Watson
   Chapel
   Stuttgart
   Lonoke
   Brinkley
   Marianna
   Augusta
   Earle
   Parkin
   W. Memphis
   Marion
   Osceola

Florida

1. Belle Glade
   (3 visits)
   Daytona
   (4 visits)
   St. Petersburg
   (2 visits)
   Jacksonville
   (2 visits)
   Quincy
   (2 visits)
   Panama City
   (2 visits)
   Port Saint Joe
   (3 visits)
   Orlando

2. St. Petersburg
   Daytona
   Quincy
   Tallahassee
   (2 visits)
   Port Saint Joe
   Panama City
   Tampa

Florida—Continued

3. Daytona Beach (2 visits)
Panama City (2 visits)
Orlando (2 visits)
Cocoa Beach
St. Petersburg (2 visits)
Quincy (2 visits)
Ocala
Fort Pierce
Belle Glade (2 visits)
Jacksonville

4. Daytona Beach (3 visits)
Quincy (2 visits)
Tallahassee (3 visits)
Cape Kennedy (2 visits)
St. Petersburg (2 visits)
Jacksonville (2 visits)
Tampa

5. Daytona Beach
Panama City
Port Saint Joe
Orlando
St. Petersburg
Dade City

6. Orlando (2 visits)
Panama City (2 visits)
Port Saint Joe (2 visits)
St. Petersburg (3 visits)
Jacksonville (2 visits)
Dade City (2 visits)
Fort Pierce
Rockledge

7. Panama City (2 visits)
Orlando
Jacksonville (2 visits)
Miami (3 visits)
St. Petersburg (2 visits)
De Funiak Springs (2 visits)
Ocala

8. Panama City (2 visits)
Orlando (2 visits)
Port Saint Joe (2 visits)
St. Petersburg (2 visits)
Tampa (2 visits)
Jacksonville (2 visits)
Belle Glade (2 visits)
Fort Pierce
Quincy (3 visits)
Ocala (2 visits)

9. Daytona Beach (3 visits)
Panama City (2 visits)
Port Saint Joe (3 visits)
St. Petersburg (2 visits)
Tampa (2 visits)
Ocala (2 visits)
Jacksonville (2 visits)
Quincy (2 visits)
De Funiak Springs

Georgia

1. Richmond County (3 visits)
Peach County (3 visits)
Sumter County (3 visits)
Laurens County (5 visits)
Lamar County (6 visits)
Chatham County (4 visits)
Spalding County (3 visits)

2. Bibb County (5 visits)
Lamar County (6 visits)
Laurens County (5 visits)
Sumter County (3 visits)
Peach County (3 visits)
Richmond County
Spalding County (2 visits)
Chatham County (3 visits)

3. Richmond County (3 visits)
Wilkes County (3 visits)
Bibb County (3 visits)
Lamar County (3 visits)
Peach County (3 visits)
Laurens County (4 visits)
Sumter County (3 visits)
Dougherty County (2 visits)
Chatham County (2 visits)
Spalding County

4. Sumter County (2 visits)
Laurens County (4 visits)
Peach County (2 visits)
Baldwin County (2 visits)
Lamar County (4 visits)
Bulloch County
Richmond County
Wilkes County
Chatham County (3 visits)

5. Bibb County (2 visits)
Lamar County (3 visits)
Laurens County (3 visits)
Peach County (2 visits)
Sumter County

Georgia—Continued

6. Peach County
   Laurens County
   Bibb County
   Spalding County

7. Bibb County (6 visits)
   Jones County (4 visits)
   Laurens County
   Baldwin County (2 visits)
   Sumter County (4 visits)
   Richmond County
   Wilkes County (2 visits)
   Chatham County

8. Richmond County (3 visits)
   Wilkes County (5 visits)
   Lamar County (3 visits)
   Bibb County (6 visits)
   Laurens County (2 visits)
   Peach County (2 visits)
   Sumter County (2 visits)
   Chatham County

9. Richmond County (3 visits)
   Baldwin County (2 visits)
   Peach County
   Sumter County (2 visits)
   Laurens County (2 visits)
   Dooly County (2 visits)
   Bibb County
   Lamar County
   Chatham County

Louisiana

1. Homer
   New Orleans

2. Alexandria
   Shreveport
   New Orleans
   Bogalusa
   Baton Rouge
   Hammond
   Washington
   Thibodaux
   Homer
   Houma

3. Orleans Parish (2 visits)
   Acadia Parish
   Allen Parish
   Ascension Parish
   Avoyelles Parish
   Beauregard Parish
   Bienville Parish
   Bogalusa
   Bossier Parish

Louisiana—Continued

Caddo Parish
Calcasieu Parish
Caldwell Parish
Claiborne Parish
Concordia Parish
De Soto Parish
East Baton Rouge Parish
East Carroll Parish
East Feliciana Parish
Evangeline Parish
Franklin Parish
Grant Parish
Iberia Parish
Iberville Parish
Jackson Parish
Jefferson Parish
Lafayette Parish
Lafourche Parish
Lake Charles
La Salle Parish
Lincoln Parish
Livingston Parish
Madison Parish
Monroe
Natchitoches Parish
Jefferson Davis Parish
Ouachita Parish
Plaquemines Parish
Pointe Coupee Parish
Rapides Parish
Richland Parish
St. Bernard Parish
St. Charles Parish
St. Helena Parish
St. James Parish
St. John the Baptist Parish
St. Landry Parish
St. Martin Parish
St. Mary Parish
St. Tammany Parish
Tangipahoa Parish
Tensas Parish
Terrebonne Parish
Union Parish
Vermilion Parish
Vernon Parish
Washington Parish
Webster Parish (2 visits)
West Baton Rouge Parish
West Carroll Parish
West Feliciana Parish
Winn Parish
Cameron Parish

4. Homer
   New Orleans

5. Bogalusa

Louisiana—Continued

6. Orleans Parish (2 visits)
Acadia Parish
Allen Parish
Ascension Parish
Avoyelles Parish
Beauregard Parish
Bienville Parish
Bogalusa
Bossier Parish
Caddo Parish
Calcasieu Parish
Caldwell Parish
Claiborne Parish
Concordia Parish
De Soto Parish
East Baton Rouge Parish
East Carroll Parish
East Feliciana Parish
Evangeline Parish
Franklin Parish
Grant Parish
Iberia Parish
Iberville Parish
Jackson Parish
Jefferson Parish
Lafayette Parish
Lafourche Parish
Lake Charles
La Salle Parish
Lincoln Parish
Livingston Parish
Madison Parish
Monroe
Natchitoches Parish
Winn Parish
Ouachita Parish
Plaquemines Parish
Pointe Coupee Parish
Rapides Parish
Richland Parish
St. Bernard Parish
St. Charles Parish
St. Helena Parish
St. James Parish
St. John the Baptist Parish
St. Landry Parish
St. Martin Parish
St. Mary Parish
St. Tammany Parish
Tangipahoa Parish
Tensas Parish
Terrebonne Parish
Union Parish
Vermilion Parish
Vernon Parish
Washington Parish
Webster Parish

Louisiana—Continued

West Baton Rouge Parish
West Carroll Parish
West Feliciana Parish

7. Bogalusa
Bossier Parish
Caddo Parish
East Baton Rouge Parish
Monroe
Orleans Parish
Pointe Coupee Parish
Rapides Parish
St. Landry Parish
Terrebonne Parish

8. Orleans Parish (2 visits)
Acadia Parish
Allen Parish
Ascension Parish
Avoyelles Parish
Beauregard Parish
Bienville Parish
Bogalusa
Bossier Parish
Caddo Parish
Calcasieu Parish
Caldwell Parish
Claiborne Parish
Concordia Parish
De Soto Parish
East Baton Rouge Parish
East Carroll Parish
East Feliciana Parish
Evangeline Parish
Franklin Parish
Grant Parish
Iberia Parish
Iberville Parish
Jackson Parish
Jefferson Parish
Lafayette Parish
Lafourche Parish
Lake Charles Parish
La Salle Parish
Lincoln Parish
Livingston Parish
Madison Parish
Monroe
Natchitoches Parish
Jefferson Davis Parish
Ouachita Parish
Plaquemines Parish
Pointe Coupee Parish
Rapides Parish
Richland Parish

Louisiana—Continued

St. Bernard Parish
St. Charles Parish
St. Helena Parish
St. James Parish
St. John the Baptist Parish
St. Landry Parish
St. Martin Parish
St. Mary Parish
St. Tammany Parish
Tangipahoa Parish
Tensas Parish
Terrebonne Parish
Union Parish
Vermilion Parish
Vernon Parish
Washington Parish
Webster Parish
West Baton Rouge Parish
West Carroll Parish
West Feliciana Parish
Winn Parish
Cameron Parish

9. New Orleans

Mississippi

1. None

2. Charleston
   Coffeeville

3. None

4. Jackson
   Coffeeville
   Charleston
   Marion County
   Rankin County
   Port Gibson

5. None

6. None

7. New Hymn (Simpson County)

8. Philadelphia
   Louisville

9. Coffeeville

North Carolina

1. Henderson (4 visits)
   Warrenton (3 visits)
   Wilmington (6 visits)
   Winston-Salem (3 visits)
   New Bern (2 visits)
   Elizabethtown

2. Henderson (6 visits)
   Warrenton (2 visits)

North Carolina—Continued

   Wilmington (4 visits)

3. Wilmington
   Henderson (3 visits)
   Warrenton (2 visits)
   Winston-Salem (3 visits)

4. Wilmington
   Winston-Salem (2 visits)
   Warrenton (2 visits)

5. None

6. Henderson
   Warrenton
   Wilmington

7. Wilmington

8. Winston-Salem (2 visits)
   Wilmington (2 visits)
   Henderson (4 visits)

9. Wilmington (6 visits)
   Warrenton (2 visits)
   Henderson (4 visits)

South Carolina

1. Greenville

2. Forest Acres
   Columbia
   Spartanburg
   Greenville

3. Landrum
   Berea
   Greenville
   Sumter
   Ridgeland

4. Greenville
   Spartanburg
   Anderson County
   Sumter
   Columbia
   Ridgeland
   Hartsville
   Bluffton
   Berea
   York
   Rock Hill
   Union
   Blackville
   Denmark
   Beaufort
   Lexington
   Forest Acres
   Clover
   Easley
   Aiken

5. Forest Acres
   Blackville

6. Spartanburg
   Forest Acres
   Greenville
   Sumter
   Berea

7. Denmark

8. Greenville
   Berea
   Spartanburg
   Columbia
   Denmark
   Blackville
   Sumter
   Rock Hill
   Hartsville
   Aiken
   Union
   Landrum
   Ridgeland
   Easley

South Carolina—Continued

Forest Acres
York
Clover
Bluffton

9. Greenville
Columbia
Forest Acres
Spartanburg
Berea

Texas

1. Houston

2. Paris
Tyler

3. Crosby
Houston
Hearne
Crockett

4. None

5. Paris
Crockett

6. Houston
Hearne
Palestine

7. None

8. Houston
Galena Park

Texas—Continued

Orange
Hearne
Crosby
Tyler
Paris
Longview
Karnack
Spring
Cleveland
San Antonio
Baytown
Cypress-Fairbanks School District
Killeen
Lufkin
Albany
Crockett

9. Houston

Galena Park
Orange
Hearne
Crosby
Tyler
Paris
Longview
Karnack
Spring
Cleveland
San Antonio
Baytown
Cypress-Fairbanks School District
Killeen
Lufkin
Albany
Crockett

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